

PIERRE BRY AS AN AMBULANCE-MAN.

PIERRE BRY is a printer and publisher of some renown in Paris; everybody has heard of him, everybody reads his books; and an especial favourite is le père Bry with young authors, whom he never turns away with a chilling reply.

Now, Pierre Bry before everything is a Frenchman, and the noise of the cannon in Italy had trumpeted the glory of his countrymen into his little back room, disturbing his peace and making him anxious to see with his own eyes the fields on which the soldiers of France were reaping such fame.

With the intention of gratifying the longing he has to witness a genuine battle, he leaves Paris on the 18th of June en route for the seat of war in Lombardy. On his way he passes by Magenta, and leaves an offering of *immortelles*, plucked and fashioned by the wayside, on the rough crosses that mark the last resting-places of so many brave warriors. Brescia is reached at five o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and Pierre Bry learns that a great battle has just commenced in the neighbourhood of Castiglione. Nothing could be better: Pierre is off immediately for the last-named place, convinced that his desire to see a *bona fide* battle is about to be gratified. The moment is exciting; louder and louder roar the cannon as each step brings him nearer to the scene of carnage. At last he is in Castiglione with the reserve of the French army, and some officers lead him to the belfry in the campanile tower, whence he can see the scene of slaughter going on over the adjacent country. His feelings will not allow him to remain long in his elevated position; prisoners and wounded are being brought through the streets below. Pierre descends; and, being told by a surgeon how he may make himself of great use, finds himself divested of his broadcloth, and, with a loose blouse in place of it, assisting the Ambulance Corps in removing the wounded from the field.



PIERRE BRY, A PRINTER ATTACHED TO THE IMPERIAL ARMY, CONVEYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO MEDOLE.
(FROM A SKETCH BY M. JEANEON.)

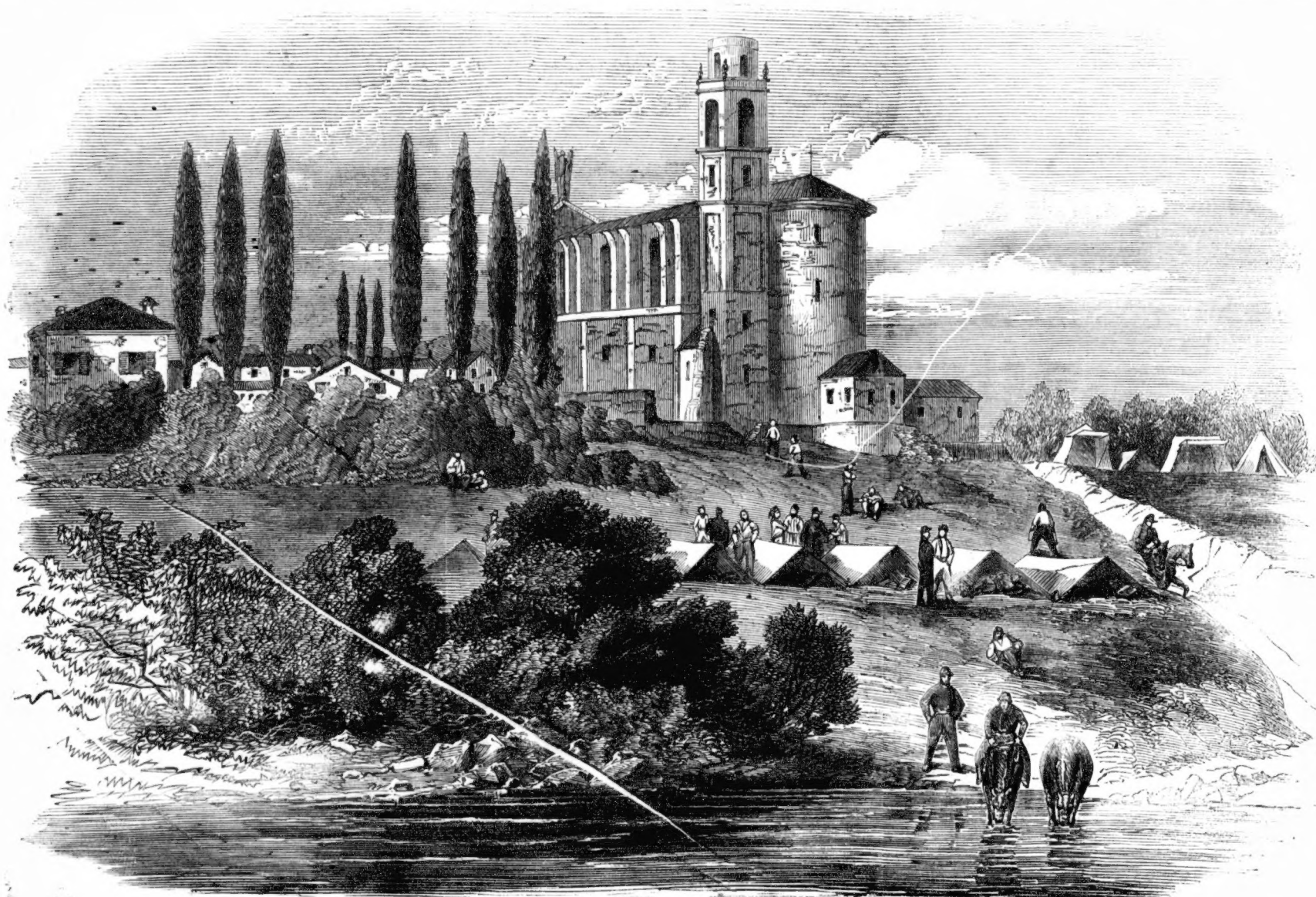
Pierre Bry sickens at what he sees—things in his vision of glory he had never dreamed of; and, when unable longer to bear the horrors his impromptu service has brought him amongst, he turns towards Medole, leading a mule on which are three of his suffering countrymen. Arrived, he is met by a party of soldiers, who insist on him drinking with them; he is thirsty, and does not refuse. "To the glory of France!" cry they. "To peace, and an end to butchery!" murmurs Pierre Bry.

MONZAMBANO.

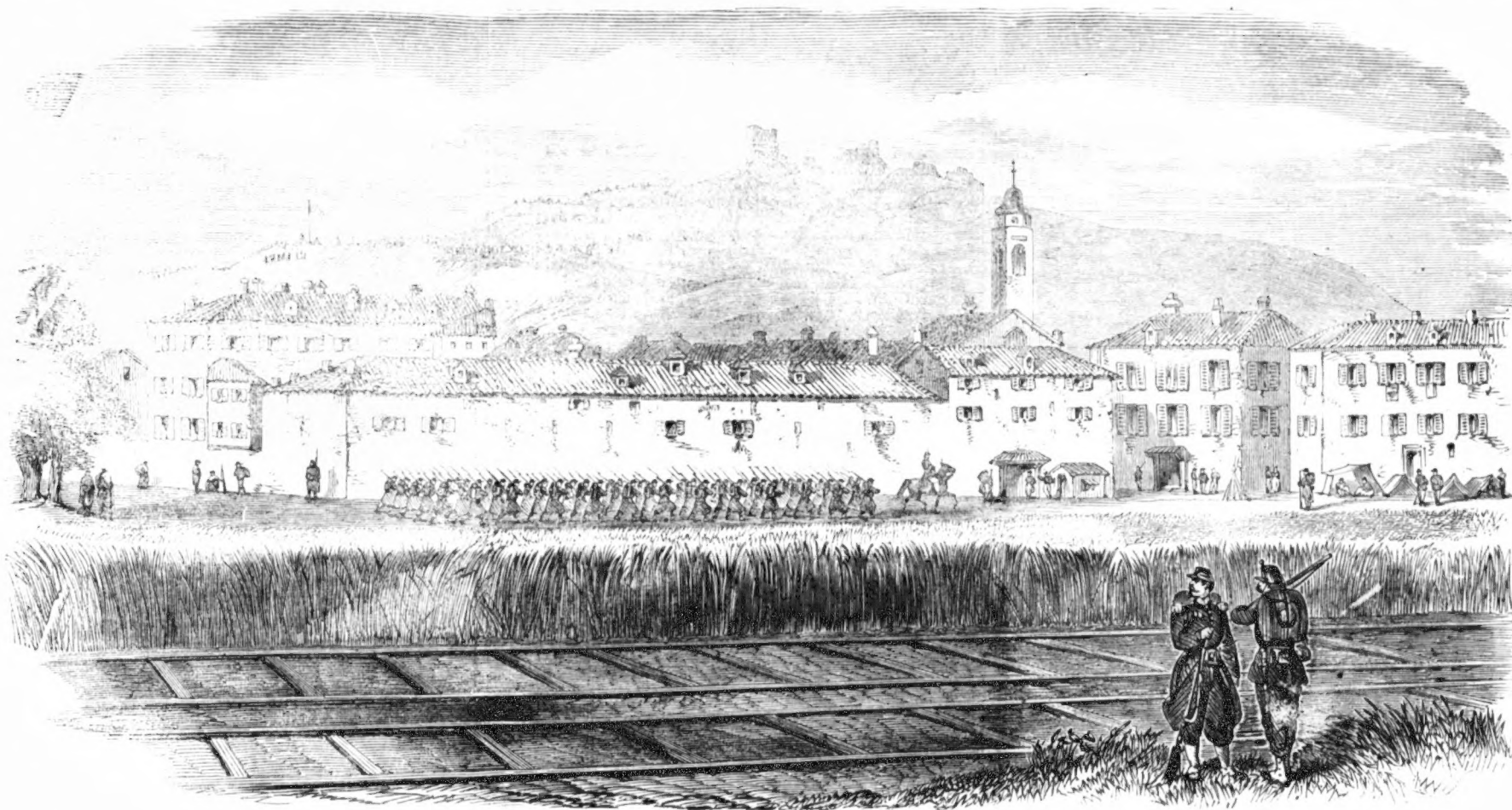
THE right bank of the Mincio, from Peschiera to some distance below Monzambano, is high, and dominates the oppositeshore: this is especially the case at the latter place. It will easily be understood that such a portion of the river would be chosen as one of the points best adapted for the crossing of a hostile army, since field batteries placed on the heights would effectually cover the passage of troops.

It was here that many of the divisions of the Franco-Italian forces crossed the stream after the battle of Solferino, and it was here, also, that the French effected a passage in 1800. Monzambano is in itself a miserably dirty hole, and has no importance beyond the fact that Victor Emmanuel once had his head-quarters there. The church is the only building in the town that has any pretensions to be more than a mere hovel.

Our artist, in his last letter, spoke of Monzambano, especially alluding to the sufferings he and others endured from the swarms of flies that infest the place, and which are even worse there, and appear to enjoy a more voracious appetite, than elsewhere in the neighbourhood. He further states in his notes that "such a thing as a lodging, or an empty bed, was not to be procured for any money; the houses were crammed, from the cellars to the roofs, with every grade of officer, from the General to the Sub-Lieutenant; and as for the beds, they had infinitely more than the orthodox number of



VIEW OF MONZAMBANO, THE LAST HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE KING OF SARDINIA IN LOMBARDY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK VISETTELLY.)



VIEW OF TORTONA.—[FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK VIZTALLY.]

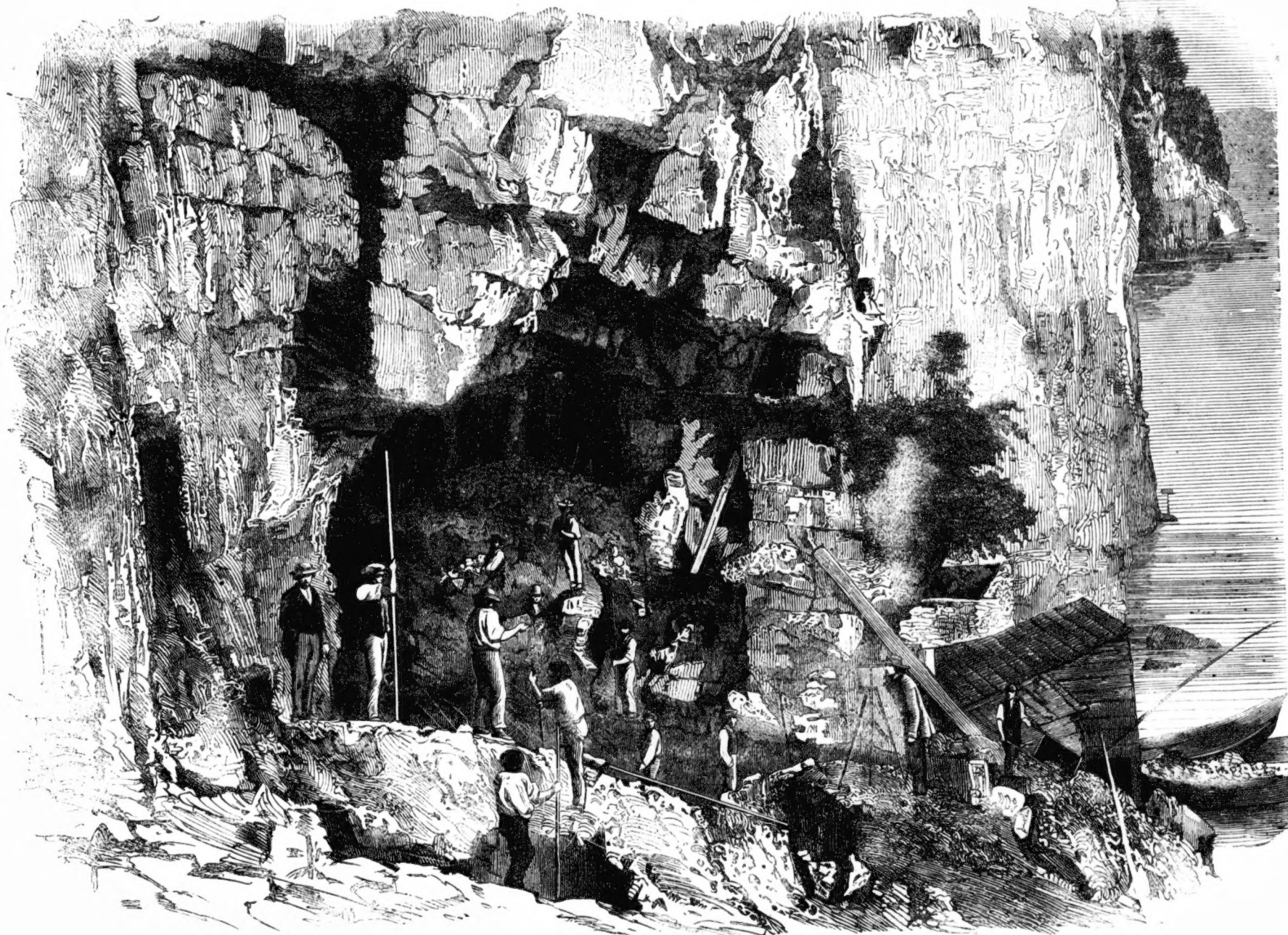
occupants to each, and the cases of insecticide that nightly crimsoned their unclean sheets was something awful. There was but one albergo in the town, and for two nights I slept on one of the greasy tables in its general room, until a slight difference of opinion between myself and its *padron*, in reference to the price of eggs, caused me to be ejected. I cannot say exactly whether the Italians of the Mincio prefer Austrian rule to a constitutional monarchy under Victor Emmanuel; but this I know, that the inhabitants of Monzambano treated the allies like anything but liberators; and all,

I think, they would care to take from them would be their money, unless it might be their lives."

CUTTING A TUNNEL THROUGH THE GLATTEN WAND, ON THE WALLENSEE.

On the 1st of August the line of railway running through the splendid Alpine scenery of North-eastern Switzerland was finished. This line completes the Shienen system of the Swiss Union, forming a junction

between the Bodensee and the Zurich and Wallensee, and encircling the Sauris and Churfürsten group of mountains. The formation of this last line between Wallenstadt and Weesen was attended by formidable difficulties. It was necessary to bore no less than ten tunnels, 500 and 800 feet long, to stem raging mountain torrents, to spring walls of rock, and to build up dams in the Alpensee. In some places senfhor conglomerate, and in other places soft calcareous masses, were encountered. In short, the completion of this line of railway is something almost incredible; but 1500 men—chiefly Lombards, Pied-



CUTTING A TUNNEL THROUGH THE CLIFFS ON THE WALLENSEE, SWITZERLAND.

montese, and Tyroleans—accomplished the gigantic undertaking in the space of a year.

Though the works were attended by imminent danger to life, and the workers on the ladders fixed against the inaccessible wall of rock, overlooking the deep lake, seemed like spiders suspended by threads, yet scarcely a single accident has occurred. Our Illustration portrays a moment in the operation of springing the rock of the Glatten Wand, opposite Batlis, at the spot where, on the night of the 16th of December, 1850, the *Dolphin* went down with twelve passengers on board. The railway has been constructed under the superintendence of the engineer Pestalozzi, of Zurich, and under the immediate direction of the engineer Burgi. Its admirable structure, as well as its situation, surrounded as it is by romantic Alpine scenery, combine to render it a work perfectly unique.

IRELAND.

THE BURNING OF A SCHOOLHOUSE AT TUAM.—A few weeks back we noticed the burning of a schoolhouse belonging to Lord Plunket at Tuam. The eleven prisoners committed on the charge of setting fire to the premises have been brought to trial at Galway, and verdicts of "Not Guilty" returned.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A farmer named Crow, of Cooga, county Limerick, was brutally murdered while going to a funeral, on Thursday week. The unfortunate man was first shot through the body, and afterwards his brains were beaten out with stones. He was a tenant of Lord Derby, and voted for the Conservative candidate at the last election. The murderer has not been apprehended.

SCOTLAND.

LOSS OF MAIL-BAGS.—As the mail-coach was proceeding northwards between Inverness and Tain, on Wednesday week, the guard discovered that five bags were missing. He mounted one of the coach-horses, and riding back found the bags lying on the road some miles south, with the letters either opened or torn up, and thrown into one of the bags. Suspicion fell upon a man who had been seen on the road about this point; he was arrested, and one of the Dingwall waybills was found in his pocket. He is an elderly person, named Leslie, a cartwright.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The progress of the winding up of this concern indicates that the result will not be worse than was anticipated. The liquidation has made great progress. On the 1st of February, 1858, the total liabilities were £6,134,129; on the 1st of February, 1859, £1,800,452; and on the 15th of July, £994,791. Against this, the liquidators have at their credit £207,854, leaving a balance of £726,926 still to be liquidated. The number of shareholders or contributors was 1332, of whom 984 paid in full the £25 call, and 541 the £100 call. The number of cases of compromise is 203 in the former instance, and 374 in the latter. The number of shareholders as yet made bankrupt is thirty. With regard to the action initiated by the liquidators against the directors, it is mentioned that a proposal made by Mr. Dunlop, for himself and his friends, is not considered to require discussion.

THE PROVINCES.

DEFENCES OF THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—Last week a careful examination was made of all the ferry-steamers and tug-boats belonging to the Mersey by Captain Mends, R.N., and other naval authorities, with a view to ascertain how far they could be rendered available as gun-boats or otherwise in the defence of the ports. It is said that the result of the investigation proved highly satisfactory to the authorities.

POPULAR OPINION.—A man named Bryant, who resides at Kingswood-hill, Bristol, had provoked the wrath of his friends by turning his wife out of doors (he is fifty years of age), and receiving a young girl in her place. Crowds have lately assembled round his dwelling, pelting it with stones, breaking the windows, and doing other damage. At length this rough usage so much provoked him that he fired a loaded gun from his window, and one Lawrence, who was passing, received the charge in his face and neck. For this offence Mr. Bryant was sent for trial.

STATUTE FAIRS.—Earl Ducie presided on Saturday at a meeting held in Gloucester for the purpose of devising some substitute for "statute fairs." It was resolved to establish a general system of registration by opening a register-office for agricultural servants in every parish, to be connected with central offices in Gloucester, and such other towns as may be deemed most convenient. By way of compensating the labourers, it was agreed on all hands that a general holiday should be given once a year, on some day to be fixed—this to be accepted in lieu of the "mop" holiday.

DISTRESSING FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.—Two serious fires occurred last week in Wiltshire and Oxfordshire. The first was at a village called Buttermere; it arose in a shed belonging to Mr. Hisey, blazed with great fury, and in the space of a few minutes destroyed the homes of more than fifty cottagers. A similar catastrophe took place at Crowell, a hamlet in Oxfordshire. As many as thirteen houses and cottages, including a public-house, were burnt to the ground. About seventy persons are made destitute by this fire.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—An old woman was mixing fulminating powder for caps at the factory of Ludlow Brothers, Birmingham, when an explosion followed. She was literally blown to pieces; a man engaged in another part of the building was killed by the roof falling in, another had both his legs broken; and several other persons employed in the manufactory were injured. The premises were completely gutted, and thrown open to the sky. The explosion was heard at a distance of two miles.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Two farm labourers were killed by lightning at Monmouth. Their bodies were dreadfully burnt, one so much so that the deceased could scarcely be recognised. A wooden bottle, containing drink, which one of the men had with him, was burnt to a cinder, and the wheat rick under which they were standing, and which contained about 200 bushels of wheat, was set on fire and entirely consumed.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—James Linley, sawgrinder, was shot on Monday night, while sitting at the Crown inn, Scotland-street. The ball entered his left temple, and lodged behind the eye. It is not thought probable that he will recover. Linley had previously been shot at, and attempts have been made to blow up his house, his offence being, it is said, refusal to join the Sawgrinders' Union.

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.—There formerly existed a wide track of marsh land on both sides of the River Ribble, from Preston down to Lytham, but, the Ribble Navigation Company having erected walls for some miles to confine the channel of the stream, the back parts of the marshes are covered with water only when there are very high tides, and the land is being gradually converted into pasture. On Sunday, there was an 18-foot tide, but, owing to the strong westerly gales that prevailed, the tide rolled in with unusual velocity, and attained a height of nearly two feet more than was expected. When it began to flow four men were gathered samphire close to the walls near Salwick Pool. Intent on their occupation, they did not observe the rapid advance of the tide until it had become too high for escape. Covering the spot on which the men were standing, the water continued to rise until it reached the necks of the shortest and the arm pits of the taller men, the spray beating over their heads. At this time the excitement among the spectators was intense. Fortunately the tide rose no higher. It was not, however, until nearly three hours had elapsed that assistance could reach the unfortunate men, who by that time were so exhausted that they were drawn out in an almost dying state.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON MR. JAMES STUART WORTLEY.—Mr. Stuart Wortley addressed an assemblage of about 1200 Conservative electors and non-electors at the Corn Exchange, Wakefield, on Monday. A mob assembled in the large square in front of the Exchange. On the meeting dispersing, those who had attended it were hustled by the mob, and a large crowd followed Mr. Wortley, hooting and yelling, and behaving in a riotous manner. Mr. Wortley had occasion to go to the Electric Telegraph Office. He was guarded by several constables on the way, but some ruffian threw a heavy piece of lead (evidently prepared for the purpose) at Mr. Wortley, striking him on the temple, and inflicting a severe wound. Mr. Wortley was stunned, and did not recover for an hour. A reward of £25 has been offered for the apprehension of the scoundrel who perpetrated this outrage.

A BAD SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.—On Monday evening a singular series of accidents occurred on the Tyne. While the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel was being laid at the high end of South Shields a beam of the new building gave way, and about 200 persons were precipitated with the falling material to the earth. About twenty people were more or less injured, half a dozen seriously. Two brothers were drowned while bathing in the Tyne. In the evening the *Bon Accord* steamer, with a pleasure party, in going under the Old Tyne bridge, had its smoke-funnel knocked down upon some of the passengers, inflicting considerable injury. Two lads were dreadfully bruised, a young man had his arm broken, and several other passengers were either scalded or burned. On the same day an inquest was opened at Heworth, near Newcastle, upon the bodies of two pitmen, named Mould and Dixon, who met a fearful death at the Heworth Colliery on Saturday. The master-shifter (Swinney) and Mould and Dixon were employed in the shaft, suspended in the cage, making some repairs, when a portion of the brattice gave way and came down upon them, breaking the chain of the cage. Mould and Dixon were precipitated into the pit, a distance of 200 yards. Swinney clutched the chain, and hung there till he was rescued. In the descent Dixon's body was cut in two, and Mould was decapitated.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 111.

NOTABLES.

WE have often said that the lobby of the House of Commons is the place of all others in the world where the great notables of the time may be seen. There is scarcely a great political character in Europe that we have not seen there. Count Cavour used occasionally to flit across to his place in the Ambassadors' gallery; the Marquis d'Azeglio was, at one time, a constant attendant on the debates; Mr. Buchanan, the President of the United States, when he was Ambassador here, was seldom absent when a great discussion was on; Monsieur Montalembert, as his celebrated work shows, was a frequent visitor to the House of Commons: indeed, time and space would fail if we were to attempt to enumerate the great men who have passed across this busy scene. Some week or two ago M. Persigny might be seen lounging against one of the pedestals. He was waiting for Lord Palmerston, with whom he had a long interview in a neighbouring room. If we recollect rightly it was on the day when the telegraphic wires had flashed suddenly the unexpected news that there was again peace in Italy. Unfortunately we have but an indistinct remembrance of most of these men. They appear, we hear their names, they flit across the stage like phantasmagoria. They are here—they are gone. Some of them we recollect well, whilst others are mere shadows. Buchanan has left a distinct image on our minds: he is tall, bulky, and not propounding in his appearance, and has, if we mistake not, something of a cross in his eye. Montalembert's face is well known to the British public, as portraits of the illustrious politician and eloquent writer are not uncommon. We miss, however, in almost all of them the thoughtfulness which we discerned in the countenance of this famous man. Unless we have caught the wrong image of Cavour, he is tall and soldierly, wearing, after the fashion of his country, no whiskers, but a bushy moustache. Persigny is short, and not imposing in his appearance.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

On the night when Lord John Russell delivered his statement on foreign affairs the lobby was crowded, and many English notables were present; but of foreign celebrities we saw but few. The man which most attracted our attention was Sir John Lawrence. We have seldom seen a more striking-looking man than Sir John: he is in appearance the very beau-ideal of a commander of men. He is tall, but not too tall—about five feet ten inches we take to be his height. Your great man is seldom overgrown. Very few of the great men of history have exceeded this height. Giants in bulk are myths of a barbarous age. Sir John's frame is squarely built, and closely knit, with nothing like corpulent development. His forehead is good, but not remarkable; his features are strongly marked, but there are no indications of anxiety and earthly cares; they are rather the features of a man who has had to contend with great difficulties, but who has had resolution and energy to confront and overcome them. The eye is dark and penetrating; his cheekbones are prominent, but not too high; his lips are compressed, and his upper lip is long and firm, showing that he can be sternly resolute when required. On the whole, we have seldom seen a man whose whole appearance gives us so strongly the idea of wisdom and power. In the council-chamber or the field we should judge that Sir John would be equally at home. The well-known description of Marmon came into our minds involuntarily when Sir John stood before us—

His square-turned joints and strength of limb
Showed him no carpet knight so trim,
But in close fight a champion grim,
In camp a leader sage.

Sir John is not a soldier by profession, we know; but he has shown, in more instances than one, that had he been trained to arms he would have been as great a General as he is known to be a wise and energetic Governor.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

Very different in appearance is Sir James Brooke, whom we saw wandering in the lobby with a friend the other day. When we remembered what the hero of Sarawak has done, we were disappointed with the appearance of Sir James. But he is evidently worn down by fatigue and the anxieties and cares which he has undergone, and looks as if he were suffering, or just recovering, from a wasting fever. Still, there never could have been anything very remarkable in his personal presence. He is just an average-looking man, nothing more. Nature generally stamps her favourites with an unmistakable mark, but not always. Sometimes, in a freakish mood, she refuses to give us any of the outward and visible signs of the inward power. Sir James Brooke, for instance, though of common appearance, is a long way from being a common man.

LORD DE REDCLIFFE.

We have another instance of the waywardness of Nature in this respect in a nobleman of no mean celebrity, who is not unfrequently now in the lobby—to wit, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, better known in diplomacy as Sir Stratford Canning. This remarkable man has been connected with the diplomatic service for half a century, during which time he has represented his country at almost every Court in Europe, and once went across the Atlantic on a special mission to Washington. But it was reserved for Constantinople to be the scene of his most eminent services. He was our Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan in 1841, and did not permanently abdicate his high position until 1857; and such was his influence and power there that he was generally considered to be a sort of Viceroy. Indeed, sometimes it appeared as though the Sultan was King, and his Lordship "Viceroy over him." Perhaps it would be wrong to call Lord De Redcliffe a great man; but that he has shown himself to be something more than common there cannot be a doubt. But, as we have hinted, there are few or no indications of power in his appearance. And, as the little grey-headed, pale-faced old gentleman glides across the lobby, you would never single him out as anything remarkable. Perhaps, on a closer view than is permitted to vulgar people like ourselves, indications might be discernible of power, but at the distance at which we have been placed we could discern none. Report says that he is a most able administrator; and perhaps he is so; but, if this be the case, Nature has in this instance waywardly neglected to authenticate her work with her usual stamp. As Lord De Redcliffe works his sinuous way through the crowd in the lobby, or as he sits in his place in the House of Peers, we should never deem him to be more than a cunning diplomatist, and not even then if we had not known his history.

BROUGHAM.

But see, here is a great man and no mistake! That is the world-renowned Lord Brougham and Vaux. He is not going to the Commons, we will venture to say, for that he never does. No; you see him turned the other way. What a queer-looking character it is! See how loosely his clothes hang about him. That hat of his too, how closely it is pulled over his brow! It is not, however, a whim of his to wear it so, but necessity compels him, for his forehead is so large that he would never keep his hat on unless he were to pull it well over his brow. He looks very very old now, and well he may, for he is in or over his eighty-first year. For such an age he walks well; and see how volubly he is chatting to the friend on whose arm he hangs. It would be worth something now to know what he is talking about;—perhaps our foreign relations, or it may be the last discovered fossilized fish, or the Palace of the People at Muswell-hill, or some new machine, or fresh theory of light; or,—but it is in vain to conjecture, for what subject is there that can come amiss to Henry Brougham? His head is a perfect museum, and, perhaps, it would be easier to say what he cannot talk about than what he can. There is a joke abroad that one day at a conversation he was talking learnedly about a Hindoo poem written 500 years B.C., when suddenly, on some hint given, he began to discourse with equal knowledge on the philosophy of cooking a beefsteak.

SHUT OUT.

At a morning sitting, last week, an accident happened which very much annoyed sundry honourable members. The case was this:—

During a morning sitting members are very erratic, will not stop in the House to hear the debate, but wander about the building—some into the library, others to lunch in the dining-room, not a few to smoke on the river terrace, whilst others lounge in the committee-rooms to watch the proceedings there, trusting to the bells to recall them to the House when a division is announced. Now, on the morning in question there was more than a usual number in the committee-rooms up stairs, and not a few in No. 1, at the further end of the gallery. About three o'clock a division was called, and from all quarters of the building a host of wanderers rushed into the House; but somehow it happened that the batch in No. 1 did not hear the bell in the corridor, or else the bell was out of order and didn't ring—authorities differ on this point—and the consequence was that the said members did not start until some time after the division had been called. It appears, however, that they accidentally heard that the division was on, and then rushed out helter-skelter to be present; but, alas! when they arrived the door was shut. Lord were the complaints that they had been disappointed. And it was a mortifying occurrence, for this was the church-rate division, in which it was highly important that their names should appear. But there was no remedy; the door was shut, and when once closed it is never opened until the division ends. It is an exciting scene in a committee-room when a division is called. The chairman is in his chair, flanked on each side by his fellow-members, all listening to the eloquent harangue of Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz, when suddenly the tinkle of a bell is heard, and in a moment, without the slightest ceremony, up jump the chairman and committee and listening members, and away they rush, leaving Mr. Buzfuz with nothing before him but empty chairs and a blank wall.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord Ebury presented a petition praying for a Royal commission to revise the Liturgy. He dwelt upon the desire of large bodies of the laity as well as clergy to attain this important object—an object which, he was sorry to see, had been opposed in Convocation.

The Bishop of London did not think the course taken by the petitioners was the right way to shorten the services. He explained to the House that the bench of Bishops considered that they had the power to authorise any clergyman to use the Litany as a separate service as well as the Communion Service. In cathedrals these services had always been separated, and he did not see why the same course should not be adopted in churches, if it met the approbation of the parishioners. All the good which the petitioners wished to obtain might be procured by different means, while their proposed mode of procedure would only lead to evil.

After a few words from Lord Ebury, Powis, and Dungannon, Lord Brougham thought matters of this kind better left in the hands of the bench of Bishops, who had the power already to do what was necessary.

The Duke of Newcastle thought the initiative in the matter ought to be left to the clergy, although he could not admit that the laity should be excluded. He hoped that before Lord Ebury brought forward this subject next Session he would state what it was he proposed to do.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INCOME TAX.—SUPPLY.

After some discussion on the Income Tax Bill the House went into Committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, with an amendment moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates, the discussion of which occupied the rest of the sitting.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—OUR DEFENCES.

Mr. Scully asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Sovereign of the Roman States had finally accepted or declined the position of President over the Confederate States of Italy; and whether, in the event of the Sovereign Pontiff accepting that office, it was intended, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to adopt effectual steps for establishing direct diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome?

Mr. BENTINCK inquired whether there was any intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to reduce the naval armament of the country, observing that the announcement of the intention of the Emperor of the French to disarm was no reason for reducing our armaments, but that it was the duty of the Government to continue to put our defences, military and naval, on an efficient footing?

Mr. Lindsay, Lord Lovaine, and Lord Ashley deprecated any reduction of our navy.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Scully, said he was not competent to give an answer as to the intention of the Pope, as the Confederation had not been formed, and we had no relations with the Pope that would lead him to give us any information upon the subject. In answer to Mr. Bentinck's question, Lord Palmerston said the question must depend upon a great variety of circumstances. Assuming the ground upon which the question was put, that the Emperor of the French had declared his intention to reduce his naval and military establishments, it would be premature for the Government to give any information as to what they would do in consequence of an event that had not yet happened. He had no hesitation, however, in saying that it would be impossible for the Government to enter into any agreement for the reduction of our establishments, naval or military, dependent upon the measures of another Government; and the House must remember that other Powers besides France had navies, and our friendly relations with them might alter; so that our naval and military arrangements depended not upon a single Power, but the Government might be called upon any day to protect the various interests of the country.

Mr. HORSMAN referred to the state of our works of defence at home and abroad, the sums expended upon them, their defective condition, and the time that would be required to complete them at the present rate of proceeding. If these works were to be done at all, they ought, he observed, to be done at once; and, as the Government had plans which had been well considered and towards which the House had voted considerable sums, the money should be raised at once, and the works completed without delay. He moved, accordingly, "That the expense of completing the necessary works of national defence projected or already in progress should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament." He urged with great earnestness the necessity of carrying out defensive preparations to the highest point of completeness, believing at some future time in the possibility of a war with France, because he saw that the Emperor of France believed in this possibility from the preparations he had made, all indicative of a gigantic enterprise as some day or other against a great naval Power. France was as much above the requirements of a peace establishment as England was below them; and, whatever might be done by any foreign State, there was a minimum of power below which this country ought never to fall, and the House ought to raise our defences to that minimum point.

Mr. S. HERBERT, declaring that the Government had, and could have, no offensive designs, agreed in the necessity of putting our great arsenals in a proper state of defence, and in the unprotected condition of some of those arsenals. The commission lately voted by the House had this object in view. The first thing was to learn from the commission what was to be done, and then to do it; but in the meantime no work was stopped, and no time would be lost. Until the commission had reported, the Government could not ask Parliament for a vote; they would then give their most anxious consideration to the subject.

Sir F. SMITH thought Mr. Horsman's motion premature before the commission had completed its inquiries.

Sir C. NAPIER dwelt upon the defective manning of our navy. With a properly-manned navy he insisted that there would be no occasion to waste money upon fortifications.

Mr. CORBEN said it would appear as if we had arrived at a state of things when old appliances were of no use. Enormous sums had been voted for the army and navy, and yet Mr. Horsman said we had not the minimum of establishment we ought to have, while Sir C. Napier had told the House that every man in the country must be set to work. He rose to suggest to whether gentlemen might not be in a state of panic. He compared the English navy with that of France in 1832 and 1838, whence it appeared that in 1838 we had 238 steamers more than in 1832, while France had only 142; taking both steam-vessels and sailing-vessels, we had 283 vessels more than in 1832, and France only 28. In the calculation of the respective navies we had omitted corvettes, the most important class of war vessels, for he had been told that our large line-of-battle ships would in time of war be mere slaughter-terms the preparations for war with France while the mouths of our Ministers Sovereign, and he called upon the House to give expression to an opinion condemnatory of such a state of things. He denied that there was any

ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French or the French people had any design to make war upon this country; but he admitted that circumstances gave us a legitimate right to have a larger marine than France by one-third. He thought an amicable explanation would adjust this matter. If, after such explanation, the French Government persisted in maintaining a naval rivalry, he would cheerfully vote increased estimates. But where was the obstacle to such explanation between countries ostensibly friendly?

Sir J. PAKINGTON said Mr. Cobden's comparison of the naval strength of England with that of France was erroneous by reason of his having included in the number of English vessels gun-boats of extremely small size, to the number of 160. Mr. Cobden had spoken of a panic. Did he mean that we ought to trust to amicable professions, without taking any measures of defence and making up past arrears?

Lord C. PAMER also corrected the impression which Mr. Cobden's statement might have made as to the relative state of the English and French navies. The French, he said, had 29 line-of-battle ships in commission and 12 in reserve, but in all respects equal to ships in commission, making a total of 32. We had 26 line-of-battle ships in commission, and 9 block-ships, so that our proportion was not that to which, in Mr. Cobden's opinion, we were entitled. But there was another nation which was increasing her navy—namely, Russia.

Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke in favour of Mr. Horsman's motion.

Lord H. VANE recommended that it should not be pressed, and Lord PALMERSTON said he concluded that Mr. Horsman had accomplished the object he had in view, to impress upon the House the great necessity of completing the fortifications for the defence of our naval arsenals and dock-yards. He hoped, therefore, that he would be satisfied with the result—a very useful result—and not press his motion to a division, which it might be inconvenient to affirm in the abstract without indicating how the fund was to be provided.

A division was, however, called for by Mr. Horsman, which resulted in the motion being negatived by 167 to 70.

The remaining orders and motions were then gone through without discussion, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DIVORCE.

The report of amendments on the Divorce Court Bill was brought up, and after a slight discussion on an amendment of Lord Redesdale to limit the power of the Court to sit with closed doors to suits of nullity of marriage, and which was carried on a division by a majority of 13, the report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

SALT TRADE TO CHINA.

Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY asked what steps had been taken by the Government for the purpose of bringing the question for admitting British salt into China before the Court of Peking? At present it was a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese Government.

Lord ELGIN said that if he had abstained from pressing on the notice of the Chinese Government certain commercial reforms it was out of a consideration for the interests of the Imperial Government, whose influence so materially affected the fluctuations of trade. He concurred with all that had fallen from Lord Stanley of Alderley, but it was not so easy to make the Chinese Commissioner entertain the same views. The monopoly of salt was a very ancient one in China, and would on that account be difficult to overthrow, and, in addition to that, it was a very productive source of revenue. The appointment of a Russian ambassador at Peking having been referred to, Lord Elgin said he thought it would be as well for this country not to press at first with too great stringency on the Chinese Government our right secured by treaty of permanent residence. Should other nations insist on that right, however, he presumed we should not fail to do the same.

The orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord R. CREIL, adverting to the hardship to which candidates at elections were subjected by being made responsible for acts of their agents, asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to inquire into the election proceedings of those constituencies in which bribery had been shown to prevail?

Sir G. LEWIS replied that the Government, as a Government, had no peculiar or special function in relation to the matter.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the East India Loan,

Sir C. WOOD called attention to the finances of India—a subject requiring the most anxious consideration. The prospect was discouraging, but not hopeless. If we surmounted the difficulties of the next two or three years, he saw no reason why India should not recover the prosperity it enjoyed before the mutiny broke out. Premising that the accounts since April, 1858, were only estimates, he should deal with the sums in round numbers.

He proceeded to state that on the 30th of April, 1857 (before the mutiny), the Indian debt amounted to £59,462,000, the interest to £2,525,000. The military expenditure was £12,561,000. In 1857-58 the general expenditure of India amounted to £10,226,000, the revenue to £31,706,000; deficiency, £3,520,000. In 1858-59 the expenditure was £13,500,000, the revenue £33,800,000; deficiency, £14,700,000. The total deficiency in the two years amounted, therefore, to £43,220,000. The sums borrowed in India in 1857-58 and 1858-59 amounted to £10,556,000, and in England to £11,562,000, making together £22,118,000, the difference of £1,102,000 being made up by the diminution of balances. This was the state of things up to the 30th of April last. The debt of India was £81,580,000, the interest being £3,564,000. The military expenditure in the year ending the 30th of April last was £25,849,000. The total expenditure in India for the year 1859-60 was estimated at £46,131,500. The revenue for the same year was estimated at £35,850,000; deducting this sum from £46,131,500, and adding to the deficiency £2,000,000 on account of further demands, there would remain £12,500,000 to be provided for. The loans in India had produced much less than had been expected, but he hoped to receive in India £2,000,000, and this, added to £4,800,000, the produce of the £5,000,000 of debentures issued under the authority given by Parliament to raise £7,000,000 (making together £6,800,000), still left £5,700,000 to be provided for, and he proposed to take power to borrow £5,000,000, in addition to the £2,000,000 under the former power, it being necessary that he should have a margin of £7,000,000 in order to meet the expenses of the year. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be £95,836,000, and the interest upon the debt £3,900,000. In the course of the year 1860-61 it would be unnecessary to provide a sum for compensation for losses; on the other hand, the interest on the debt would have increased, so that he could not take the expenditure of that year at less than £46,000,000, and the revenue he took at £36,000,000, which left a deficiency of £10,000,000. How the expenditure and the receipts could be balanced was an embarrassing question; it must be effected either by a reduction of the former or an addition to the latter. The reduction of expenditure depended upon the state of India. He did not think it just or fair to reduce the salaries of civil servants now in office, though a reduction might be made on new appointments; but, considering the demand for European supervision, he did not think there could be a material diminution of the civil expenditure. But the great item in which a saving might be made was the military expenditure. The whole military force in India, and including depôts at home, Europeans, natives, and military police, at the present time, consisted of 431,600 men. It was clear that we must maintain a larger European force in India than we had hitherto done; and we ought not to maintain so large a native force as before. The difference between the military expenditure before the mutiny and at present being £9,000,000, there was room for a large reduction, which might extend to £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. It was impossible, however, to say how soon this reduction could take place. With regard to the augmentation of the revenue, authority had been sent to the Government of India to raise the salt duty in Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces, and to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licenses, and possibly a succession duty. He could not form an estimate of the probable amount which these duties would produce; but, when all was done that we could hope to do, there must still be for a year or two a considerable deficiency, and £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 would have to be provided for by Parliament. It was the intention of the Government to select a person versed in finance to be sent to India to take the revenue and financial department under his charge. In conclusion, he showed that there had been a progressive improvement in the revenues of India, and declared that he by no means despaired of its future. He moved a resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, £5,000,000, to meet the demands of the present year.

Lord STANLEY, in reviewing the statement of Sir C. Wood, took a comprehensive survey of the whole subject of Indian finance. He maintained that no increase of taxation was possible in India to any great amount—not more, probably, than half a million a year; and expressed his disapprobation of the proposal to give an Imperial guarantee for the Indian debt. Nevertheless, he believed that something in the nature of Imperial assistance to the Indian revenue would before long become a matter of necessity. Respecting retrenchment, he agreed that not much could be effected immediately; but pointed out many ways for saving expenses in future, suggesting especially for this purpose a larger employment of natives in the civil service of India.

Mr. BRIGHT condemned the entire system of the Indian government, and

censured the Secretary of State for India for contenting himself with figures and abstaining from going into the question of the government of India, and the policy on which, he said, could alone be based a solid hope of the improvement of the people. There was, he said, no government in India. He recommended that there should be a Governor for every 20,000,000 of its population, with large independent powers, responsible only to the home authorities, decentralising the government in India.

Mr. T. G. BARKING briefly replied to Mr. Bright. With respect to his scheme for improving the Indian Administration, he was of opinion that the whole control of the government of India should rest with the Governor-General; but he admitted that there would be a great saving of time in not fettering the governors of the minor presidencies in matters of detail.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR complained that the Central Government in India was unable to attend to all the details sent to them. The military force required in India depended upon the principles upon which it was governed. The proposed taxes were, in his opinion, open to very great objections, especially the salt tax.

Observations were made by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Hankey.

Sir C. Wood having replied, the resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. Other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the strike in the building trade? As a friend to the working classes, and as one who had invariably supported their interests, he deplored an attempt on their part to extort ten hours' wages for nine hours' work, and expressed a wish that some system similar to the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* should be established in this country.

Lord GRANVILLE said that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the subject, but this was a case in which speaking and writing were better than any action on the part of the Government. The present complaint of the working men, upon their own showing, was unjustifiable as it was shortsighted, and would only end in decreasing their wages. If, as they asserted, the master builders were making too large a profit, the ordinary laws of economy would introduce competition, and so remedy the evil. With regard to the establishment of a *Conseil des Prud'hommes*, he thought such a tribunal would be useless in the present case, which regarded the future, while the *Conseils des Prud'hommes* were principally employed to settle disputes on past contracts between master and man. The whole question, however, depended upon the experience of the working classes more than upon any courts of arbitration.

After a few words from Lords Donoughmore and Brougham, The Lord CHANCELLOR said, where parties who were all free agents entered into a strike they were innocent in law. He quoted the opinion of the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell as to the ruinous consequences of these strikes, which had destroyed the development of manufactures in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Roman Catholic Charities Bill,

Sir G. LEWIS gave an explanation of the nature and object of the bill, which, he said, had been framed upon a principle that had received the approbation of a large portion of the Catholic body in England; but, from communications which had reached him, he was not disposed to press the bill this Session. He proposed, therefore, to withdraw it, and to introduce a continuance bill, prolonging the exemption of Roman Catholic charities from the operation of the general law for another year.

After a short discussion the order was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

CRUELITIES AT SEA.

Mr. M. MILNES moved an Address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be pleased to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences. The graver offences were comprehended in the Treaty of Extradition between this country and the United States; but the arrangements under the treaty were so incomplete that it was sometimes impossible to bring the guilty parties to justice. But the most numerous occurrences were cases of outrage and cruelty on board American ships, which were so frequent as to have received the name of "Consul's cases." These cases were most injurious to the American merchant service, as well as to our own.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. EWART.

Sir G. LEWIS observed that in cases of offences committed by American sailors in American ships on the high seas the Crown of England possessed no power to exercise jurisdiction. We had a treaty with the United States providing for the mutual extradition from either State of parties guilty of certain crimes. In other cases the offenders were not amenable to English law. An obvious remedy was to extend the number of offences comprehended in the Extradition Treaty, or to give to this country jurisdiction over offences committed in American ships on the high seas, and vice versa, which was within the power of both nations by the legislative action of the two Governments. Another remedy was to arm the consuls with authority to subject offenders, natives of the two countries, to the criminal jurisdiction of either; and to this plan both Governments might consent. At the same time this country had never allowed any foreign authority to exercise criminal jurisdiction over its territory. The American Consuls, moreover, must have the assistance of our criminal courts, and he doubted the success of this mode of solving the problem. He agreed, however, in the general scope of the motion.

The motion, after a few words from Mr. Henley and the Attorney-General, was agreed to.—Shortly after the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Amendment Bill passed through Committee with certain amendments, the discussion of the various clauses, which occupied much time, involving many minute and subtle points of technical law.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, which were discussed at considerable length.

A warm debate arose upon the vote of £2000 for the purchase of Sir G. Hayter's picture of the Moving of the Address in the Reformed Parliament, 1832. Upon a division, the ayes and noes being equal—82 to 82—the Chairman gave his casting vote to the former.

The other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

Earl GRANVILLE referred to the statement he made on Tuesday evening in reference to the builders' strike, which, he was afraid, had given rise to some misconception. He never intended to justify the combination of workmen to influence the operations of trade, nor to vindicate compulsion on their part towards any of their fellow-workmen. But what he had said was, that every individual workman ought to be left perfectly free to take what course he chose in vindication of his own rights. With regard to this particular strike, he deprecated it in the highest terms, and considered it most unjustifiable.

THE MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL.

In the course of a discussion upon this bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the state of our militia force, which he considered most unsatisfactory. He did not believe that there was a single regiment that had half its proper number of men.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and the Earl of RIXON severally acknowledged the fact that the militia regiments were about forty per cent less than their proper complement; but they were doing all in their power to place them upon a proper footing.

The bill was then read a second time. A great number of other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock; but the whole of the early sitting was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to a matter of privilege. A petition had been presented against the return of the member for Bodmin, and it had come to his knowledge that the member had entered into a corrupt compromise, by which he had undertaken, if the petition were withdrawn, to accept the Chiltern Hundreds at the end of the Session, and retire from Parliament, in order to save the consequences of his conduct. He moved a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of that House, it would be highly improper for any Minister to grant the Chiltern Hundreds or any other appointment that would enable a member to vacate his seat, in order to escape investigation.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed in the principle of the motion, but the proper course would be to proceed by inquiry instead of by a general resolution.

Mr. DISRAELI said the resolution was not individual, as he expected it would be, and it was high time for the character of the House that no charge of a serious nature should escape investigation. The House should in every way facilitate these investigations in order to sustain its own position.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the motion unnecessary, as no Minister would give an appointment if he knew it was for the purpose of avoiding an investigation.

Sir G. GREY thought the proper course would be to give Dr. Mitchell notice to appear in his place; and if Mr. Roebuck would not withdraw his motion he would move the adjournment of the debate.

Sir H. CAIRNS thought that, as a good *prima facie* case had been made out, the House ought to call upon Government not to grant any office until the impending investigation had taken place.

Colonel FRENCH thought Mr. Roebuck ought to assent to the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. WHITESIDE thought the resolution ought to be carried, in order to strengthen the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in refusing those appointments to members who wished to escape the consequences of their corrupt practices.

After some further discussion, Mr. BRIGHT said that what Dr. Mitchell had done might be done innocently, without any corrupt motive, and he hoped Mr. Roebuck would agree to the adjournment of the debate.

Lord STANLEY suggested some alterations in the resolution, in order to make it acceptable to the Government.

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the scant justice meted out to Dr. Mitchell by those among whom he sat.

After some observations from Sir C. WOOD the debate was adjourned, and Dr. Mitchell was ordered to attend in his place at six o'clock on Friday evening.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MINTO.

We have to announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, who expired on Sunday, at his residence in Eaton-square, after a protracted and lingering illness.

Lord Minto deserves a memorial at our hands, if not as a great statesman, yet as one of the great sleeping partners of the State. He was almost entirely unknown to the British public, but he enjoyed not a little influence as a sort of chamber counsel to the old Whigs. The weights of a clock are seemingly the most lifeless, but really the most essential, parts of the machinery; and Lord Minto was one of the heavy weights of the Legislature, who did his duty unregarded by the great public, that thought only of the noisy pendulums which swung incessantly from the Treasury benches to the Opposition benches, and back again from the Opposition benches to the Treasury benches. Somehow he was continually placed in important positions; he was evidently a person of much consideration; he was one of those men who, no matter what their mistakes, yet never lose credit, like ordinary mortals, because they do all their feebleness with such a gravity of manner that it is impossible to believe the fault to be in them. Not only through his own personal influence, but latterly through his connection with one of our leading statesmen, did he sway the counsels of the Whig party. Lord John Russell married his second daughter in 1811, and we may add that the Colonel Romilly who was recently a candidate for the representation of Marylebone married another.

Gilbert Elliot, who afterwards assumed the names of Murray and Kynynmond, was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, the first Earl of Minto, who was descended from a certain Gilbert Elliot, popularly known as Gibbie Elliot, to whom the fortunes of the family are due. Gibbie Elliot began life as a writer in Edinburgh, and as such undertook the defence of Mr. Veitch against the Government of Charles II. He succeeded in saving his client, but at his own expense; for he was immediately denounced by the Scottish Privy Council as guilty of high treason. He escaped to the Continent, where he remained until the Revolution, when he returned to Edinburgh, and was rewarded for his courage and his sufferings with the office of Clerk to the Privy Council. From this post he gradually rose to the rank of a Judge.

While he sat on the Bench this great ancestor of the Elliots took the honorary title of Lord Minto—a title revived by the first peer of the family, the father of the deceased Earl. This nobleman won his titles in the service of the country, having been successively Ambassador at Vienna, President of the Board of Control, and Governor-General of India, besides having been twice, though unsuccessfully, proposed by the Whigs as Speaker of the House of Commons. The second Earl was born at Lyons, in November, 1782, two years after Lord Lansdowne, two years before Lord Palmerston, and ten years before his son-in-law, Lord John Russell. He entered Parliament in the eventful Session of 1806, as member for the borough of Ashburton; and in 1814 was elevated to the peerage, owing to the death of his father, who from a simple Baronet had been raised to a barony in 1797, and to the earldom in the year before his death. Lord Minto had been trained for the diplomatic service, but he obtained no employment until, in 1832, he reached the mature age of fifty. He was then sent as Ambassador to Berlin, where he remained until, in 1835, he was recalled, in order to assist Lord Melbourne in the responsibilities of a Cabinet. He who previously had not had the slightest acquaintance with office, and probably had but very little notion of any business whatever, was at once appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. The appointment proves either that in those days the Admiralty was not supposed to require an experienced and capable Minister, or else that, in the judgment of his friends, Lord Minto was a man of extraordinary ability, whose business faculty more than counterbalanced any deficiency of experience. Lord Minto held this important office until the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1841; and the only thing for which his rule at the Admiralty is distinguished is the outcry which it excited on account of the number of Elliots who crowded the naval service. Lord Minto was a good family man: he stuck to his friends; otherwise he made little impression on the public in the capacity of First Lord. When Lord John Russell came into power in 1846, his father-in-law was intrusted with no office that entailed the necessity of work: he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained that post until the Ministry was overthrown in 1852.

If Lord Minto had no very important duties to perform as Lord Privy Seal, he had enough to do in a different capacity. Towards the close of 1847 he was sent on a special mission to Italy. It is well known that on the elevation of Pio Nono he set to work immediately to popularise himself, and by the reforms which he suggested raised the enthusiasm not only of the Romans but also of the whole Italian people to a high pitch. The name of Pio Nono resounded throughout Europe as the friend of liberty; a new day had dawned on the Pope; the golden age had returned to the land of beauty. But, unfortunately, no real good was effected, and the intentions of the Pope seemed to be better than his powers of execution. In these circumstances, it seems, Lord Minto was sent to Italy with instructions to assist in putting into practical and permanent form the improvements suggested by the Pontiff. He was to pat Sardinia on the back, to say something kind to Tuscany, and, after giving the best constitutional advice to the Pope, he was to drop a friendly hint, if he thought it necessary, at Naples. Lord Minto went then as the apostle of constitutional reform on a missionary tour throughout Italy. The net result to Italy was that the Italian people became still more excited than before; the Italian Princes became jealous. A revolution broke out, and Italy in the end sank into a more desperate condition than ever. Lord Minto got no thanks for his pains, and he had the mortification ere long not only to see England parcelled out into Roman Catholic bishoprics by the Pontiff with whom his relations had been so friendly, but also to hear the Papal authorities insist upon it that when he was at Rome he was sounded as to the views of her Majesty's Government with regard to that scheme. Perhaps a little of the fire which burned in Lord John's celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham may be not unjustly attributed to his kinsman's chagrin. The Italian tour was the only very important part which Lord Minto played in public, and it was a failure. He never afterwards had anything ostensible to do in the management of English affairs.

NEAPOLITAN
SKETCHES.

THE correspondent who has contributed largely to the pictorial pages of our paper has sent us two additional Sketches which we engrave this week. One is a pastrycook's shop at Naples, and is suggestive of sweets and ice, and all that's nice. The pretty girls that are coming out with their lips red from the embraces of raspberry tarts are not the least savoury of sweetstuff.

Ices and pastry are two things for which Naples stands pre-eminent, and so necessary are these dainties to the people that the shops at which they are sold are exempted from the law which compels all others to close on religious festivals.

So far is the craving for luxuries of this description carried that half-naked beggars watch the exit of customers from the pastrycook's shop, and appeal to them, by the memory of what they have just partaken of, for a half or a quarter of a carline wherewith to procure refreshing draughts to moisten their own parched palates. Having had a few small coin thrown to them, the only way of getting rid of their importunity, they hasten off to the nearest stall to "ber fresco" (drink iced water), or to eat an ice, confidently intrusted to them with a silver spoon by the merchant they habitually deal with.

There are two characters in Naples that greatly attract the notice of strangers visiting that city—the public writer and the public reader. Our correspondent has sent us a drawing of the former. We are told that with the lower order of Neapolitans all the duties and all the offices of life are frankly and undisguisedly carried on in the full observance of the public eye. Groups are to be seen seated at the corners of the streets, at the thresholds of the poorer class of houses, on the shores of the Scoglio or the Mare-Chiano, on the

Mola or the Largo, all employed in some way or other, at their amusements or otherwise. Wants are supplied, trades carried on, heads cleaned, or beards shaven; Tasso read aloud, or perhaps a scrivener, like the one we have illustrated, has installed himself in some vacant portico, concocting or inditing billets-doux for the bright-eyed Neapolitan girls whose hearts are not their own.

here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian finance world, but none whatever on politicians, who have not yet forgotten the repeated assurances some time ago given to Lord Cowley that France was not arming. 'The object of his Majesty,' says a diplomatist, 'is to give the cotton politicians an excuse for refusing to grant the money necessary for continuing the armaments.'

TORTONA.

THE French army in Italy has commenced its retrograde movement towards France, each corps being directed on some point that offers a convenient camping-ground while awaiting the final moment of departure from the land they have not freed.

The 3rd corps has been directed on Tortona, which from its position in the vicinity of Genoa, and its easy communication with La Superba, makes it one of the best points at which to concentrate troops returning home by sea. Our Artist, in the course of his wanderings with the allied armies in Piedmont, visited the place, and made the Sketch which we engrave in the present Number. This was one of the frontier towns that suffered from the requisitions of the Austrians, and it was also from this point that General Forey's division advanced to fight at Montebello. Our Illustration more especially shows the castle hill, and the point from which it was taken was the railway station. The castle now is but a heap of ruins, though in the time of the first Napoleon it was a fortress of considerable strength in the hands of the Austrians. The great conqueror took and dismantled it after the battle of Marengo.

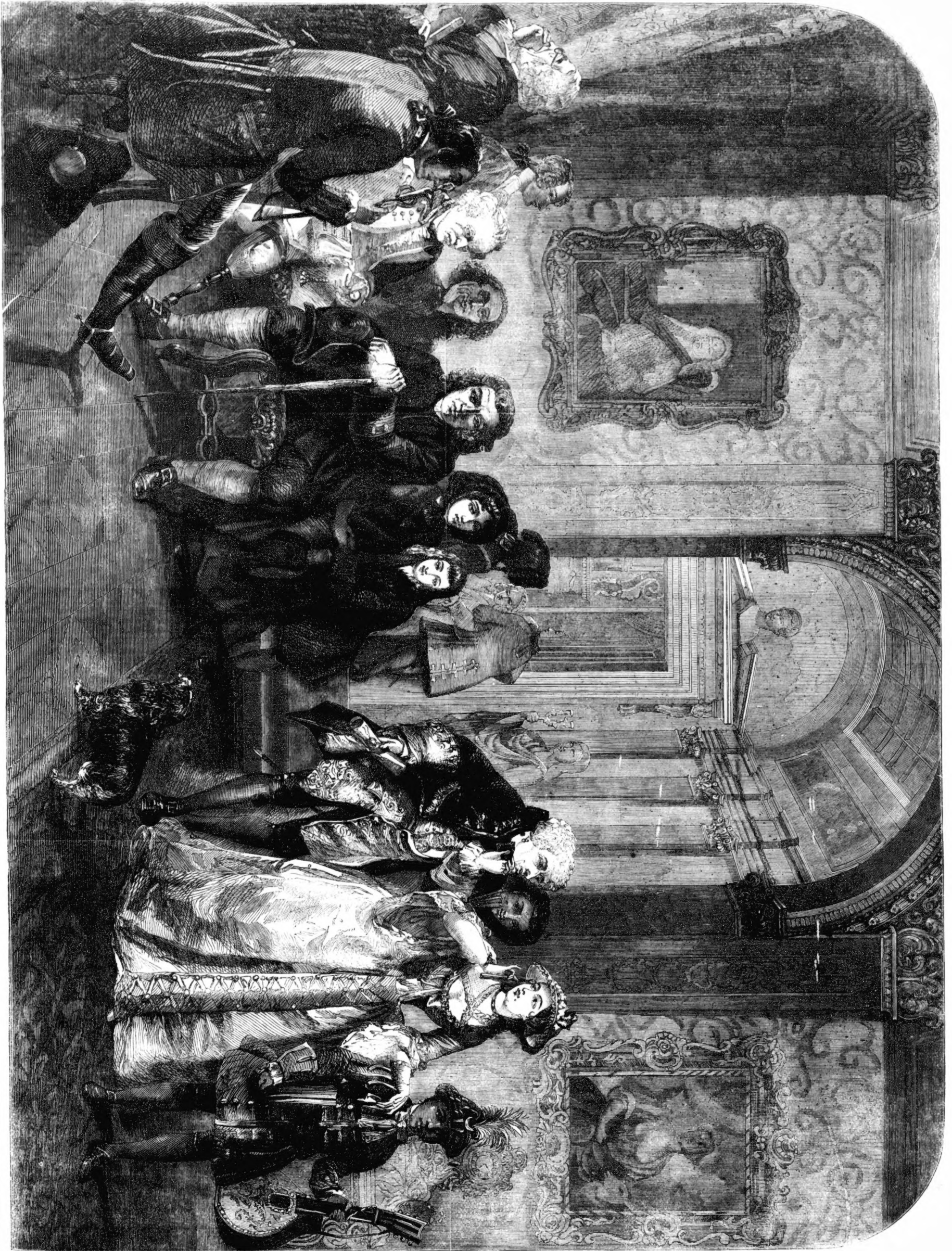
POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN VIENNA.—A Vienna letter of the 29th says: "For a time a very unfriendly feeling towards England prevailed



A NEAPOLITAN LETTER-WRITER.



A PASTRYCOOK'S SHOP AT NAPLES.—(FROM SKETCHES BY FRISILLA PRIMROSE.)



DR. JOHNSON IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.

WE this week publish a page engraving of Mr. E. M. Ward's popular picture in the Vernon Collection entitled as above. The incident illustrated is a matter of history, and is memorable for having given rise to one of the most eloquent vindications of literature against the injustice of so-called patrons contained in any language—namely, Johnson's celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield. It is to this composition we are indebted for a knowledge of the incident itself. "Seven years ago, my Lord," writes Johnson, "I waited in your outer rooms or was repulsed from your door, during which time I have pushed on my work through difficulties of which it is useless to complain. . . . The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, it had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it—till I am solitary, and cannot impart it—till I am known, and can do without it!"

The picture is one of Mr. Ward's earliest successes, and one of his greatest. It is full of excellent character. The figure of Johnson is a good portrait; and the mingled restlessness, pride, anger, and humiliation incidental to his situation are admirably rendered. The contrast between the courtly, smirking group, who have been favoured with an audience by the great man, and that of the homely, sulky, jaded, dispirited "waiters upon Providence," is artistic in the highest degree.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.
3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.
Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine Street, Strand.

It is necessary that Four Stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for single copies of the Paper. For two copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS in the ILLUSTRATED TIMES will be charged in future at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line, excepting in cases where contracts have been previously entered into.

TITLEPAGE, PREFACE, AND INDEX

to Vol. 8 of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES are now ready, and may be obtained of all the Agents. Price 1s. 6d.

Cases for Binding Vol. 8 are also ready. Price 2s. each.
Vol. 8 of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, containing the War in Italy, from its commencement until the Battle of Solferino, bound in scarlet cloth, and gilt, is published this day. Price 8s. 6d.

BACK NUMBERS.

A few Back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for the present year are on hand, and can be procured of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fox, at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

"STRIKE, BUT HEAR!"

THESE celebrated words may with great propriety be addressed to the men who, following Mr. George Potter, secretary, seem determined to do their best to convulse the operations of the whole building trade of the country. By all means let them "strike" if they please, for it is their legal right; only let them quite understand what their grievance is, and how far striking is likely to remedy it.

We are distinctly informed in the secretary's addresses what the agitators who get up the movement want. They want to see more pay than the present pay given for less than the present work—that is, they wish the general law of trade to be suspended in the case of their particular trade. In all employments, according to the state of society in which we live, wages and work regulate themselves by a spontaneous action, according to the means and wants of the contracting parties. The employer gets labour as cheap as he can, and the worker is paid according to the number of persons competing with him, and other such circumstances of his position. But the builders are no more responsible for the hardness or the narrowness of this law than any other capitalists. Society makes it for them, and not they for themselves. A man's capital is so much power, from which he must draw the advantages which anybody else draws from another kind of power. He goes into the market for labour as he goes into it for meat, and buys it at the market price—a price not settled by him, but by circumstances. A much higher form of society may be imagined, but at least it has nowhere yet been attained; and there is no more selfishness, &c., strictly, in a man getting all he can for his money than in his getting all he can for his work. These common-sense views should show the ordinary labourer that what he is running his head against, when he strikes, is not Mr. A. or Mr. B., but the general state of the society and economical laws of the country. Supposing him to produce an artificial rise, by pressure, in the wages of his particular work, he is only inviting a rush of competition into it which must soon bring it down again. But perhaps he means to prevent that by force, as the unions virtually endeavour to do. This, however, while a monopoly as tyrannical as anything ever known under that name, goes too much against the general tendencies of labour in a country populated like this to be successful in the long run.

If the notions on which the strike is founded are confused and mistaken, so the mode chosen for their public diffusion by the leaders is mischievous. What on earth can an open-air meeting in Hyde Park mean but a threat to the peace of London? How on earth can a body of uneducated labourers add to the truth on any subject by gathering into a mob? What glimmer of sense there may be in their complaints will get far better play urged through the press than produced under such circumstances; for they only prevent the general public from listening impartially to the story. Nobody can wish this description of labourers more than any other to be ill-treated; but everybody gets angry at the appearance of coercion.

The fact is, that the mass of men in this case, as in others, are led without knowing it into trouble and bitterness. The governing section, the agitators, constitute a plebeian oligarchy, the object of which is to control the whole body for their own purposes. They exercise a contemptible tyranny over their trade, and would wish to level all superiority even among fellow-workmen. The tendency to regulate wages in this way by the will of trade unions has a direct effect on the trade itself. It sets the unskilled and lazy workman on a level with his superior of the same class, by leaving nothing to competition, and subordinating all spontaneous action and natural law by the general indefinite desire for getting as much out of as little work as possible. Were once such control by committees established, and wages regulated by them, the arts themselves would degenerate; individuality would disappear altogether; and ignoble councils of ten would deaden everything to the standard of themselves

and their admirers. Competition, at all events, has the one good point of doing more for the development of the individual than that socialism which is at the bottom of all these attempts to make the vague wants of the masses the laws for regulating the economy of social life.

We are far indeed from being satisfied with the way the relations between employers and employed are managed in England; but strikes, under the inspiration of Pottery, are not the things to mend these. A strike has one pretty regular ending, and that after a terribly disagreeable course. It is the old story of the Belly and the Members. The Members revolt against the Belly which feeds them; and that potent and quiet organ is sure to conquer, simply because from it the nourishment must ultimately come.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, who has made several little sea trips during the last fortnight, will remain at Osborne until the 27th inst. The visit of the Duchess of Kent will be prolonged after her Majesty's departure.

THE QUEEN has granted permission to the officers and men of the Turkish Contingent to wear the Crimean medal conferred by the Sultan.

THE "GAZETTE" notifies the audience with the Queen of the Prince di Oitajano, on a special mission from the King of the Two Sicilies.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVITIES connected with "Election Saturday" took place on Saturday last, according to ancient custom, at Eton College, to which additional interest was attached from the generally understood fact that this would be the last celebration of the kind.

AT A RECENT SALE at CHRELTENHAM, port of the vintage of 1820 sold at 135s., and the vintage of 1834 at from 140s. to 180s.

SIR ESKINE PERRY has accepted a seat in the Indian Council. This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Devonport.

THE FRENCH ARE FORTIFYING THE CHAUSSEY ISLANDS—a small group in the Atlantic, between Granville and St. Malo.

THE LADIES OF MILAN have opened a subscription for erecting a marble monument in honour of the Empress Eugenie, on which will be inscribed—"The gratitude and the hopes of Italy."

PRINCE NAPOLEON (says the *Nord*) is at present engaged in selecting the persons who are to accompany him to Vienna for the purpose of bringing to France the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt. The arrival of the body in France will be accompanied by a magnificent funeral ceremony.

YOU MAY DRIVE OFF AN ORGAN-GRINDER on the ground that he plays bad music, but you may not drive away a brass band because "German performers play remarkably well." Mr. Babbage summoned two German performers before the Marylebone magistrate, when Mr. Broughton laid down the distinction we have described, and discharged the two musicians.

THE MASTER BUILDERS loudly complain that certain quarry-owners of the Isle of Portland mark the blocks exported in excess of their actual weight, and, in some instances, this deficiency reaches as high a figure as 10 per cent.

A "NARRATIVE OF LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN," by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, is announced as forthcoming. From the author's position as private secretary to Lord Elgin, coupled with his old-established reputation as a writer of travels, something more than usually interesting is expected in the new work.

MR. H. T. HOPE has presented his picture of the "Salutation of the Virgin," by Mazzuoli di San Frisano, to the Fitzwilliam Gallery, Cambridge. The picture, an altar-piece of very large dimensions, is at present exhibiting at the British Institution, but will be removed to Cambridge as soon as the exhibition closes.

SIR ROBERT SMIRKE has resigned his place among the Forty Academicians. Sir Robert has for some years past retired from the active duties of his profession.

SOME OF THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS have presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. Macleise as a sign of congratulation and admiration of the finished drawings of his great cartoon in the new Palace of Westminster.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COMING VINTAGE IN PORTUGAL are said to be very bad; and "there is no doubt that the prices of wine must rise, especially of ports, for the accounts from the Duoro predict almost total loss."

ANOTHER NEW GOLD FIELD has been discovered in the M'Yvor district, Australia. The deposits are said to extend over an area of fourteen miles, and most of the claims which have been worked have proved productive.

THE COPYRIGHT of the *Empire*, a daily paper published in Sydney, New South Wales, was recently sold by auction for £2500.

HOSTILITIES ON THE CONTINENT having terminated, our Government has decided on continuing the survey of the boundary from Constantinople to Montenegro, which was abruptly put an end to during the recent war between France and Austria.

THE SYSTEM OF BOUNTIES TO SEAMEN, which was to have expired on the 31st ult., will be extended to the 30th of September, on the reduced scale of £3 for able and £1 for ordinary seamen.

THE COURT JOURNAL learns from India that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £150,000.

THE THEATRE AT COLOGNE has been burnt down. The wife of the keeper lost her life.

FIFTY CORNETS are now vacant in her Majesty's cavalry, with about one tenth of that number to fill them.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARY OF RUSSIA, sister of the present Emperor, arrived at Dover on Monday. She was received on landing by the Baron and Baroness de Brunnow.

THE PRINCE NICHOLAS AND PRINCE EUGENE, nephews of the Emperor of Russia, are staying at Torquay.

THE AGED LADIES OF THE GOVERNESSES' ASYLUM in Kentish-town were entertained by Mrs. Tait, at Fulham Palace, on Monday week.

THE INJURY frequently arising to soldiers' rifles while being forwarded to India and elsewhere, caused by careless packing, has been noticed by the General Commanding-in-Chief in an order.

M. ROGER, the famous tenor of the Paris Grand Opera, was getting through a hedge, with a gun on his arm, when the charge exploded and lodged in his arm. Amputation was found to be necessary.

AN ELECTRIC CABLE has been laid down between Cherbourg and the different forts of the roadstead and the advanced or fortified points of the coast.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT of property assessed under the five schedules of the income tax is £274,724,847 in England and Wales, and £29,558,899 in Scotland.

THE TRIDENT has suffered great loss from yellow fever. She reached Assension with great difficulty on the 27th of June, having lost during the passage three engineer officers, the gunner, and twenty men. Had she been another day at sea the probability is there would have been no one able to work the engines.

ROBERT SHERARD, sixth Earl of Harborough, and Baron Sherard, of Leitrim, Ireland, died at Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, on Thursday week. He had no children, and with him the title becomes extinct.

A HINT has been given to the editors of certain Paris papers, we hear, to open their small artillery against the Belgian Government, on account of the fortifications of Antwerp. The paper campaign against Austria was begun in *La Presse* months before war actually broke out.

A BLUE BOOK recently published shows a continued decline in the number of convictions for crime in Ireland.

HER MAJESTY has caused a tablet to be erected at Chelsea Hospital in memory of the officers and crew who perished on board the Birkenhead troop-ship.

GENERAL URRAN, the Austrian, who has been accused of certain atrocities during the Austrian occupation of Piedmont, has been placed on the retired list.

A RESPITE was forwarded on Saturday night from the Secretary of State to stay the execution of Henry Benjamin Maynes, who was convicted for the murder of a woman at Aldershot.

MUCH ILLNESS, and indeed death (says the *Lancet*), has occurred in the neighbourhood of Westminster and Bermondsey during the last few days, "owing, most unquestionably, to the putrid and disgraceful state of the river, aided by the intolerable heat, whilst in the low neighbourhood of Bermondsey, amongst the wharfingers and journeyman tanners, sudden seizure is of daily occurrence."

PRINCE JEROME, the Emperor's uncle, is said to be suffering severely from gout, which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde are in constant attendance on their father.

A GROUND RENT of £1 a day was recently refused for a plot of ground near the Bank, said plot having a frontage of only twenty-two feet by a depth of thirty-six feet.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND has received a letter from the Cape of Good Hope inclosing a remittance of £1000 from the local committee of that colony to the central fund. This sum is in addition to £5130 remitted immediately after the outbreak to the Governor-General of India.

A PAMPHLET, for which Viscount de la Guéronniere will be nominally responsible, is announced as forthcoming, under the title of "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre."

AN AUSTRIAN TRAVELLING CARRIAGE, pierced by cannon shot in two places, has been taken to the Artillery Museum at Lyons. This carriage belonged to General Gyalai, and was taken at Magenta.

MR. LABOUCHERE is to be translated to the House of Peers.

THE JESUITS have been driven out of Pienza, Forlì, and Ferrara. In this last city only one hour was given them; in the other two twenty-four hours.

A PORTION OF THE CREW OF HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP "HERON," lost on the 9th of May last, on her way to Sierra Leone, has been rescued, consisting of forty men, mostly Europeans—amongst them, Mr. Blair, the mate of the sloop.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, with the kindness that characterises him, has presented 1000 bottles of sherry to the Middlesex Hospital, the same quantity to the Westminster Hospital, and the like quantity to the Newcastle Infirmary, for the use of the poor patients. This wine has been twenty years in the cellars of Northumberland House.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE ANTI-OPUM ASSOCIATION had an interview with Sir Charles Wood on Wednesday. Sir Charles said that the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of India rendered it impossible to touch the revenue derived from the trade.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"A HEAVY blow and great discouragement" has fallen upon the Liberal party. We all remember the clamour which was raised against the Conservatives at the last election—the rumours of vast sums of money which had been raised by the Carlton; the corruption and intimidation which were practised at Devonport, Dover, &c.; the oburgation of Sir James Graham; the eloquent denunciation of Mr. Bernal Osborne. All this is still fresh in our remembrance; as also is the confident prophecy that when the Election Committees should give in their decision the tables would be turned with a vengeance against these wholesale Conservative bribers and intimidators. Well—not a few of these committees have sat and decided; and, though at present it is impossible to strike the ultimate balance of gains and losses, it is quite certain that all the corruption was not on one side; for at present six Liberals have been unseated for corruption, a seventh must, we apprehend, go, whilst on the Conservative side not a single member has been ejected. The state of the case at present is this:—Leatham has been unseated for bribery at Wakefield, Schneider at Norwich, Wentworth at Aylesbury, Schenley at Dartmouth, and Price and Monk at Gloucester—making altogether six Liberal members. Lord Bury, the colleague of Mr. Schneider, is not unseated, for he was elected at the general election, and his election in that year has been declared void, but, having taken office, he was re-elected before the petition could be tried, and is therefore still a member. There is, however, a petition against this last election on the ground that, having been guilty of bribery at the first, he was incapable of being a candidate at the second. A rather knotty law point will have to be settled when the second petition comes on for trial, but the prevailing opinion is that Lord Bury will be unseated. In that case the Liberals will have lost seven, which in a division makes fourteen—that is to say, this will be the result if the Conservatives should gain the vacant seats. There is a report, which needs authentication, that the petition against Lord Bury is to be withdrawn by arrangement, and that Sir Samuel Bignold, the Conservative, is to come in without a contest in place of Mr. Schneider.

I have accidentally come across a very curious document. It is intitled "An Act for Authorising Leases of the Settled Estates in the Parishes of Huddersfield, Almondbury, and Kirkheaton, in the West Riding of York, of Sir John Ramsden, Bart." The preamble and clauses of the document occupy twenty-four pages, the schedules 133. These schedules enumerate 2900 distinct holdings, the aggregate value of which is at least £750,000, and the annual rateable value £50,000. Now, all this vast property has been built upon land belonging to Sir John Ramsden, and, singularly enough, has been erected by the tenants "without any lease or agreement for a lease, and in the expectation only of not being disturbed in their possession." The consequence is that all the holdings legally belong to Sir John Ramsden. But the worthy Baronet, not wishing to take advantage of the unbusinesslike manner in which the estate has been hitherto managed, has voluntarily come to Parliament for power to grant ground leases to these nominal proprietors. As the estate is entailed he could not, it seems, grant these leases without an Act to enable him to do so. If Sir John had determined to enforce his rights, these gentlemen, as it seems to me, would have had no remedy, for, legally, every holding belongs to the proprietor of the land on which it is built; but fortunately the holders have fallen into the hands of an honourable man. There is a curious story told of the Ramsden property which, if not true, ought to be. The whole of Huddersfield, it is said, belongs to Sir John, with the exception of one small property which belongs to a Quaker; and so anxious was a former proprietor of the Huddersfield estate to get this exceptional bit that he offered to buy it at the cost of as many sovereigns as would cover the land on which it stands. And to this proposal the Quaker agreed, but the bargain went off, because the grasping Quaker insisted that the sovereigns should be set *edgewise*. The Quaker, it seems, is rich and ambitious, and he likes to boast that all Huddersfield belongs to him and Sir John Ramsden. It is fortunate for the inhabitants of Huddersfield that the whole does not belong to him.

Mr. E. T. Smith having faithfully served the public, and all with whom he had dealings, and having, I believe, paid his rent punctually, no one will be surprised to hear that the committee of Drury-lane Theatre, that eminent and intelligent public body, have so dealt by him that he is compelled to retire from the tenancy of the theatre. Having been for a very long time either with very bad non-paying tenants or without any tenants at all, the committee at last found a man who, if he did nothing for the elevation of the drama, at all events paid his rent, gave employment to many hands, and kept the theatre clean and well-appointed, and yet they now ask their tenant an advance of £1000 a year on the rent he pays. This Mr. Smith refuses to accede to, and there is little doubt that next year he will be found at Her Majesty's Theatre with an equally good opera troupe, with the prestige of the situation and old reminiscences, at lower prices than have ever been charged there.

On Saturday night last Mr. Albert Smith brought to a close the first season of his entertainment—"China"—and, as usual, addressed his audience in a farewell speech. In this he stated some rather curious results of his experience of the temper, &c., of his audience, and announced that, next season, the route to China will be changed, as we shall be supposed to go overland, via Marseilles, with the mails, instead of by Southampton. The Egyptian Hall entertainment has now become such a permanent feature among London exhibitions that it scarcely matters on what place Mr. Smith lectures, as he is certain to have a good attendance. On Monday Mr. Albert Smith was married to Miss Mary Keeley, by which event the stage will lose one of its freshest and prettiest singers.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE relaxing state of the weather has apparently had a baneful and deleterious effect on periodical literature, at least so far as the magazines for August are concerned, for they are certainly below the average mark. Whether it be that the regular members of the staff are already off to the various attractions of travel and seaside lounge, leaving the hapless editor to depend for the filling of his pages on those chance contributions which, though not sufficiently bad to "return with thanks," have been lying in the pigeon-holes of his desk, waiting the arrival of some such exigency; or whether the regular writers are used up by heat, and work, and general boredom, and give us but the lees and dregs of their intellect, it is, of course, impossible to say; we can only record the weakness by result. Here is *Blackwood*, for instance,

not merely heavy, but very wrongheaded—not in politics, which might be expected, but in art. The first article—"London Exhibitions; or, Conflict of the Schools"—is a singularly perverse and, in many respects, ignorant, misleading, critical essay. The hostile schools are the pre-Raphaelite and the old style; the battle-field, the walls of the London Exhibition; and the present moment the turning-point, "whence either promised hopes may meet with true fulfilment, or threatening fears lead to still worse disaster." We are in a very bad way, the critic thinks; but, after asking "who has not heard the exclamations—we had almost said execrations—of the eager crowd of curiosity gathered round the gaunt gravedigger of Mr. Millais?" and after telling us that certain other pictures have "for three long months attracted curiosity only to excite disgust or provoke to ridicule," he soothes himself with the expression of a full confidence that the verdict of a British public will be pronounced on the side of sobriety, sanity, and the modesty of nature! The "old, true English school, which admits of progression, while it decries revolution," is the *Blackwood* critic's notion of excellence; and his taste is at once apparent when we find him deploring the length of time since Sir Charles Eastlake has adorned the walls of the Exhibition "by that tender yet quene-like beauty, caught from the clime of Italy and the art of Venice." Mr. Creswick, Mr. T. Danby, and Mr. Stanfield are most deservedly selected for approbation; but what does the critic mean by saying "the works of the two younger Linnells will perhaps be received as the most favourable examples of that detailed study of nature which now goes strangely under the name of pre-Raphaelitism?" I should think that no persons will be more astonished than the "two younger Linnells" themselves at being charged with what the writer considers this art-heresy. After a savage scrawl against Messrs. Arthur Hughes and Wallis, the writer girds up his loins to attack the leader of the band, and thus writes of Mr. Millais:—

"The Vale of Rest" of the present year is undoubtedly a work of power, but it is the power of repulsion—it attracts attention only to repel sympathy. The crudest green of a grass-grown churchyard; the unmitigated black, conflicting with the chalky white of the nuns' attire; the two nuns themselves, the one inveterate in labour, the other desperate in ugliness, constitute that high success which is not to be distinguished from the depth of failure. In the churchyard itself is a certain black solemnity, in the whole scene a shuddering horror; the black-white dress, the dirty face of the nun shovelling away the murky mould of decayed mortality; the companion nun, seated on tombstone, with clasped hands and mask-like face, as of a death's-head skull, with large wandering eyes, finding no rest even in this vale of rest; nuns which seem in robust, rude, massive health and vigour, fitted to win heaven by physical assault,—these certainly are sufficient claims to attract round this astonishing work crowds of curious gazers, who hasten with eager curiosity, pause in murmuring dismay, linger, and then at length steal away with horrors of memory not to be wiped out.

Passing over the last sentence, which is simply arrant nonsense and gross exaggeration, let us examine this criticism carefully, and we find in it merely a repetition of the absurd cry which the Rosa Matilda and fanciful schools have, from the opening of the Academy, bleated so dimly. In the churchyard is "a certain black solemnity," in the whole scene "a shuddering horror." Disgraceful! Mr. Millais should have painted a nice cemetery, with pretty raised graves covered with turf and flowers, with nice crosses at the head and feet, and nice broken marble pillars, and heavy mausoleums and large family vaults, and all sorts of pretty emblems about. And the nasty nuns, too, so ugly and so strong. Does not every one who has travelled on the Continent know that all the nuns are the youngest, prettiest, most delicate creatures—all ladies of the highest families, who could not even lift your great horrid spades? It is pitiable to see good sturdy old *Maga*, generally so honest and outspoken, carried away by the sheer spirit of twaddling Toryism to such finikin nonsense as this. Mr. Millais' nuns are not ballet nuns or "Book of Beauty" nuns, but they are the nuns of actual life; and the picture will hold its own and excite admiration when *Blackwood* is sold for a penny and Sir Charles Eastlake's name is forgotten.

The raid against Lord Macaulay, which has been going on for the last three months, is continued this month. His Lordship's description of the "Highlands of Scotland" is now the subject of attack, and the writer commences by showing that Macaulay's paternal grandfather was the Highland minister of a Highland parish, with a Highland wife and Highland children, one of whom ultimately married the daughter of a Quaker at Bristol, and "from this union sprung Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron Macaulay of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, the libeller of William Penn, and the lampooner of the Highlands." The charge brought against the great essayist is that his description of the Highlands is vituperative, spiteful, grotesque, and untrue; and it is but fair to say that the critic, on the evidence of authorities cited, but certainly warped and twisted by Macaulay, clearly makes out his case. This paper is written with much pungent sarcasm and great spirit and vigour. The most interesting article in the number is a psychological story, called "The Haunted and the Haunters, or the House and the Brain," in which a philosophical treatment of the science of mesmerism is grafted on to an ordinary ghost story with excellent effect.

Fraser comes out the one gallant exception to the dreary band, with a capital number. The essay-writing in this magazine is always excellent, the initial-signing contributors having a peculiar knack of saying a great deal about nothing, and saying it in the pleasantest manner. This month a gossip, "Concerning Hurry and Leisure," fills up twenty pages with a most agreeable mixture of quaint banter and sound common sense. A paper called "Thoughts on Reserved People" is in the same spirit. "A Bunch of Song-Flowers," pretty verses, by Alexander Smith, are principally noticeable for their simplicity and grace, and the total absence of the spasmodic. "Sword and Gown" is continued with spirit, the characters are eminently real, and the author's by-the-way moralisings contain much wordly philosophy and knowledge of life. A review of Sir A. Alison's "History of Europe" is a most scaringly *exposé* of the ignorance and carelessness of the Scotch Baronet.

Does any one recollect a knot of writers who, some three or four years ago, started a magazine called *The Idler*, for the purpose, as stated in its prospectus, of scourging society "with a rod pickled in classic brine?" Oddly enough, society objected to the flagellation, and revenged itself by not buying the publication, which, after a very short career, was sent to the dogs or the butchers, and was heard of no more. It would appear, however, that the *corps of writers* has since split into two parts, and that the elder, cleverer, and more gentlemanly among them have established the *Universal Review*, which, as I have before had occasion to remark, is admirably written, capably conducted, and makes a more legitimate appeal to an educated and a reasoning audience for support than any similar publication which has appeared within the last ten years. Its title is simply borne out by the universality of the subjects of which it treats, while the measure of treatment is at once scholarly and gentlemanly. The opening paper in the new number, "Letters and Society in France," will convey perfectly new ideas to the general public on the social position of him who is known in Paris as "Homme de lettres." By many men of his own rank and calling in London, notably by the eminent luminaries of the "Classical" school, who have the wildest notion of Continental life and manners, he has long been regarded as a being to be envied, a man for whom the State relaxed its ordinances and Beauty extended her arms; he himself has publicly favoured this idea, and many French light writers, specially Paul de Kock, in *Ni Janais ni Toujours*, have depicted the existence of the *homme des lettres* as one long career of fêted, spoiled, luxurious *insouciance*. His idea is summarily knocked on the head by the essayist, who shows that life, that *vie de Bohème*, in its true colours, as unrecognised and unregarded for by that world which it professes to live by depicting. The Bohemian of London literature, the pot-house-frequenting, twopenny-borrowing, shoe-soles vagabond is a very different person from his money-making, absinthe-drinking, hard-working *contre* of Paris, and has only this in common with him, that both are equally ignored by the respectable society of their respective countries. This is a curious truth, and one which has never before been made patent to English readers. "Davenport Dunn," Mr. Lever's latest novel, afforded opportunity for a clever, genial, though somewhat discursive notice of this popular writer. The fault-finders who

complain that Lever is all dash and rattle, and nothing else, are thus ably disposed of:—

A species of criticism by no means uncommon in our day is that which would give judgment upon a barrel-organ, in the terms appropriate to a mangle, for no other apparent reason than because each instrument is worked by a handle. Now a man may, on many accounts, object to a barrel-organ; he may personally dislike the music it produces, or may consider it calculated to have a bad effect upon the public ear or taste; but it is scarcely fair to find fault with it because, being a barrel-organ, it grinds "Il balen" instead of getting up fine linen.

"The Idylls of the King" form the basis for one of the most agreeable papers in this excellent number; for, not only are the "Idylls" reviewed in a masterly manner, but Mr. Tennyson's entire poetic career is chronologically discussed and dissected with spirit, frankness, and warmth. Other articles, all most commendable, but which one is unable to notice in detail, are "Mr. Gladstone," "The Musical Season," and "Alpine Books and Alpine Travelling."

The other portion of the "pickled-rod" school, the younger, less clever, and thoroughly reckless, would appear to have settled down in a swarm in an unknown, uncirculated periodical called the *Constitutional Press*, where they are permitted to vent their venom, and where they are dreadfully satirical. Their state of lachrymose ennui at the present position of affairs is lamentable. Their satire thereon is withering; "nothing that is right" is their motto—politics, religion, literature, the drama, all going to the dogs! Listen to the poor little Diogenes who writes on the present state of the drama:—

We are sick of opera for the million, and surfeited with women's legs in quivering *pas*. Farce, by Post-office clerks, and burlesque by others as indifferent, drive us from a playbill. We have seen the *comédie-vaudeville* in Paris, and cannot tolerate the English adaptation without the lewd original.

The pleasant promise in the alliterative title "Ladies and Leaders, or Plots and Petticoats," is simply borne out on perusal of the widely-advertised novel, which for neat, playful satire, sparkling wit, and dexterous avoidance of anything approaching to personality, is unequalled. "Clamberwell House," the residence of the English Premier, Lord Brandoncourt, is a "showy and rather imposing mansion which looked over the Green Park." Mr. Jasper Ommamney is a letter-writer to, and the Right Hon. Dick Loftie a leader-writer in, the *Times*; Lord John Runnymede is a political notability." &c., &c. Delicate satire, is it not? Pointed and barbed, but withal gentlemanly and classical! Dare I venture I would suggest a little less sarcasm and a little more careful editing. The dramatic works of Mr. Palgrave Simpson are lauded at p. 321, and condemned at p. 342; the name of the accomplished playwright is not Dian Bouraicault; and the French hairdresser is "coiffeur," and not "coiffure!"

That now fashionable class of publications in which instruction is conveyed in a pleasant form, on the principle of concealing the powder in the jam, has just received a most valuable addition in the issue of a new periodical, from the house of Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, called *Recreative Science*. The first number is full of interesting information in a very attractive setting, is cleverly illustrated, clearly printed, and thoroughly well turned out. The names of Messrs. Shirley Hibberd, E. J. Lowe, and Kidd, will guarantee the soundness of the science; and there is a capital biographical article on Humboldt, by Mr. Friswell.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S POLICY IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following despatch of Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, gives a clearer notion of the part Prussia and England took, or proposed to take, with regard to the late war than anything yet printed:—

Foreign Office, July 7.

Count Bernstorff has read me two despatches from Baron Schleinitz—one marked "very confidential"—upon the subject of the present aspect of affairs, and upon the policy which Prussia is desirous, in conjunction with England and Russia, to pursue with regard to the Italian war and its consequences. Those despatches were dated respectively the 24th and the 27th of June.

Baron Schleinitz, in the former of these despatches, alludes to the state of affairs which has induced Prussia to mobilise part of her army. Not only, he says, has the agitation in Germany, caused by the advance of the war towards her frontier, rendered necessary armaments not disproportionate to those of her neighbours; but Prussia has considered it necessary at once to place herself in a position to control the course of events which might tend to modify the balance of power in Europe, by enfeebling an empire with which Prussia is confederated, and by affecting the bases of European rights laid down in acts to which Prussia was a party. Baron Schleinitz observes, however, that the position adopted by Prussia does not prejudice the Italian question, although the interests of Prussia and Germany make it incumbent on the Prince Regent to use the influence which it is his duty to exert, and prevent his prematurely sanctioning by a passive attitude territorial modifications affecting a nation which forms an essential portion of the great European family.

But Prussia only wishes to act as she has done before, in concert with England and Russia, in order to reopen negotiations in the cause of peace; and Count Bernstorff is accordingly instructed to concert with her Majesty's Government as to the means of attaining this result, and thereby putting an end to the effusion of blood, and of restoring to Europe that calm which her moral and material interests demand.

Baron Schleinitz then observes that, however much Prussia regretted the decision of Austria to proceed to extremities, neither Europe as a whole, nor Germany in particular, could view with indifference any step which should tend to enfeeble Austria. He is far from misapprehending the difficulties created by the events of the war, and he thinks that considerable reform will be required in the administration of affairs in Northern and Central Italy, and that this will be a surer mode of peacefully governing those districts than by the employment of the military resources of Austria. He thinks also that the treaties which bind Austria to exercise a sort of protectorate over certain Italian States may be replaced by a better system. Thus, while Prussia does not seek to restore a past state of things which may be looked upon as a present impossibility, she will eagerly seize any proposition having for its object an Italian reconstruction which, while acknowledging the rights of Austria, shall, by being founded on liberal principles, conciliate the legitimate wishes of the Italian population. Prussia further thinks herself entitled to take note of the explicit declaration of the Emperor Napoleon that he neither covets conquest nor territorial aggrandisement, and this appears to Baron Schleinitz an earnest of the possibility of coming to a common understanding with England and Russia as to the course to be pursued.

Count Bernstorff is then desired to ask for the views of her Majesty's Government upon this subject; and the despatch concludes by instructing him not to omit any opportunity of putting forward the idea of a mediation in common.

The despatch of the 27th of June acknowledges the communication which your Lordship was desired by my despatch of the 22nd inst. to make to Baron Schleinitz, and refers to the former despatch of the 24th as having been written previously to that communication, for an exemplification of the views which the Prussian Government is desirous of carrying into effect.

I stated to Count Bernstorff that this communication should receive the attentive consideration of her Majesty's Government, but that I wished, in the first place, to ask him the full significance of the terms "stop the effusion of blood" and a "mediation in common"—namely, whether, if England and Prussia together, or these Powers with Russia joined to them, found the proposals which they might make to the belligerents refused, it was meant that they should employ force? His Excellency said that he had no explanations to offer on that head; that Prussia could not propose to Austria any alienation of territory, but only reforms and changes in modes of administration. He wished, however, to obtain an explicit answer from me; and I said that, pending the decision of the Cabinet, I could only express my own opinion that the time had not arrived for making any proposition to the belligerents.

Such being the proposition of the Court of Prussia, I have in the first place to desire that you will express to Baron Schleinitz the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the friendly tone and zeal for the welfare of the States of Europe which have inspired this overture. The efforts made by a Power so enlightened as Prussia to restore peace to the continent of Europe will always be duly appreciated by her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Government are at once ready to declare that they would hail with joy the moment when any equitable proposal for an armistice or negotiation might be accepted. But her Majesty's Government think themselves bound in fairness to go further, and meet the friendly proposition of Prussia with equal candour. It is their opinion that in the present posture of affairs in Italy no termination of this war can be expected without some cessation of territory on the part of Austria.

The Emperor of the French has not contented himself with repelling the

Austrian invasion of the territory of his ally; he has declared it to be his purpose to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. This proclamation has been received with transport wherever, in Northern and Central Italy, Austrian troops do not exercise a power of compulsion. Milan and the whole of Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, have eagerly proclaimed their adherence to the war to which they were thus invited. Yet, neither have we reason to suppose that the Emperor of Austria is at present prepared to yield his hereditary possessions to any other Sovereign.

Such is the difficulty of the present European crisis. The great and ancient monarchy of Austria may naturally be slow to acknowledge any defeat as irreparable, or to record by treaty the success of any popular insurrection against her dominion. Yet, after the events which have occurred since the declaration of war, it is not to be expected that any treaty, procured by the whole force of Germany, which should restore Austrian supremacy in Italy, would have in it the elements of permanence and security.

The Prince Regent of Prussia looks with becoming anxiety to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. Let us examine this matter. The balance of power in Europe means, in effect, the independence of its several States. The preponderance of any one Power threatens and destroys this independence. But the Emperor Napoleon, by his Milan proclamation, has declared, as Baron Schleinitz has justly noted, that in this war he seeks neither conquest nor territorial aggrandisement.

It might perhaps be premature to discuss whether the King of Sardinia should reign over Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, or whether several independent States in Northern Italy should be maintained or created.

Be their divisions and boundaries arranged as they may, it is the firm persuasion of her Majesty's Government that an Italy in which the people should be "free citizens of a great country" would strengthen and confirm the balance of power.

The independence of States is never so secure as when the sovereign authority is supported by the attachment of the people. A sovereign maintained wholly by the force of arms over a disaffected people is a perpetual object of attack to her ambitious neighbours; and a balance of power founded on such discordant elements gives only an unstable equilibrium. If Italy could be ruled over by Sovereigns possessed of the affections of their people, that country, with its 25,000,000 of inhabitants, its natural wealth, and its ancient civilisation, would, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be a valuable member of the European family.

I must not omit to state that any settlement of Italy would, in the eyes of her Majesty's Government, be incomplete which did not effect a permanent reform in the administration of the Church. Every one knows that Rome and the Legations have been much worse governed by the Pope's Ministers than Lombardy by Austrian Archdukes; and that would be a partial and unsatisfactory arrangement which struck down the rule of the latter, and left the former in all its deformity. Our views on this subject have not been withheld from the Government of the Emperor of the French.

Such being the opinions of her Majesty's Government on the present state of affairs, they are averse to any interposition which might either prove fruitless in the first instance, or which might lead to a partial and insecure settlement. Her Majesty used her utmost efforts, consistent with peace, to maintain the faith of treaties. At the last moment Austria, by an act of supreme imprudence, began the war and invaded Piedmont. From that time everything has been changed. Austria overstepped the frontier laid down in the treaties of 1815. It could no longer be expected that those treaties would be regarded as binding by France and Sardinia. Italy has been roused to war, and is taking her part in the struggle.

In these circumstances her Majesty's Government are bound to take a larger view of the whole field of contest. They will be glad to consult Prussia on every occasion where either Power is of opinion that a step towards peace can be made with good effect.

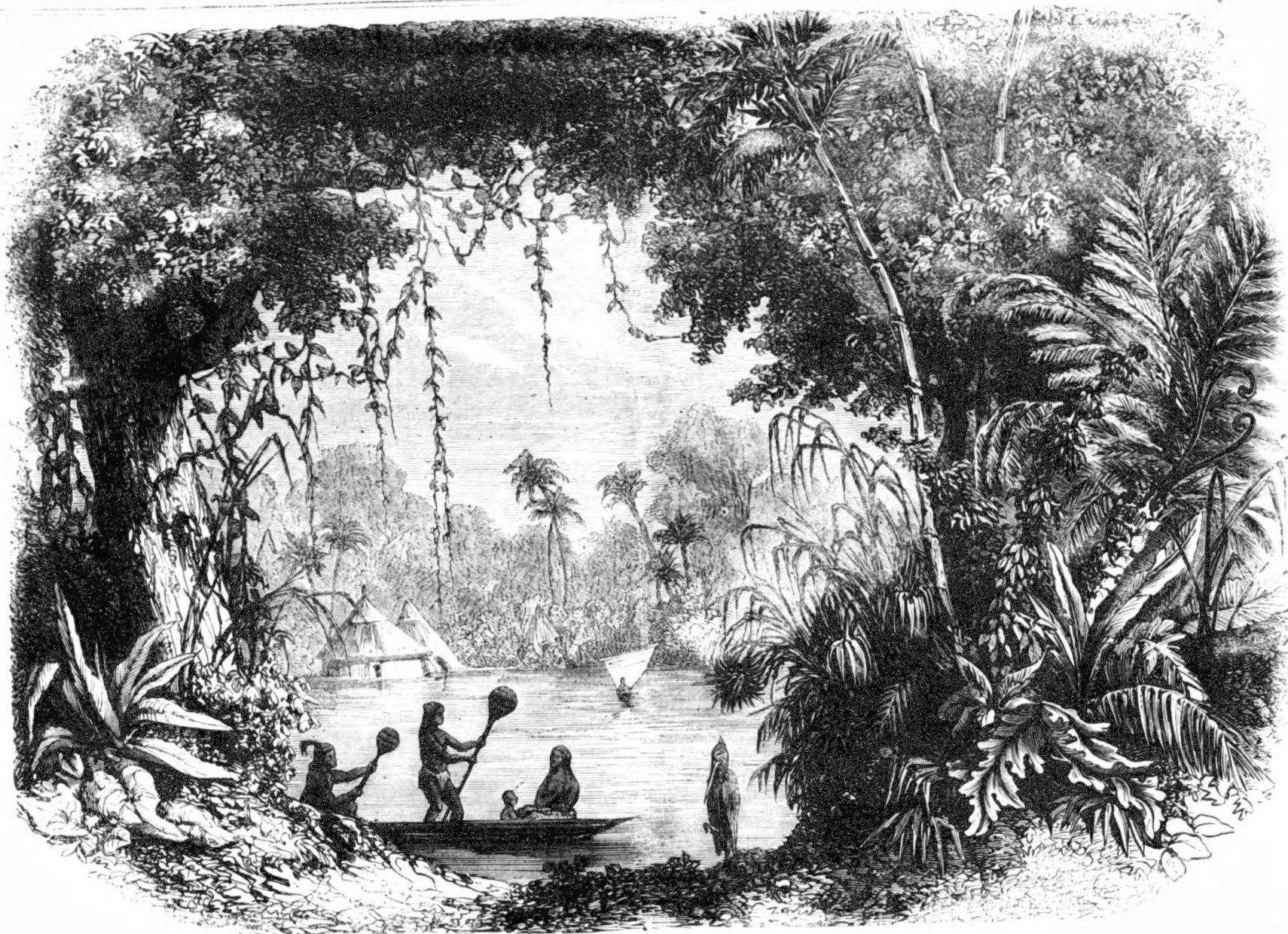
It gives them pleasure to find that the Cabinet of Berlin does not partake of the violent excitement which has lately arisen in some parts of Germany; and that, in directing the efforts of the German Confederation, she is animated by an enlightened care for the best interests of European civilisation.

PACKING OYSTERS IN SWANSEA BAY.

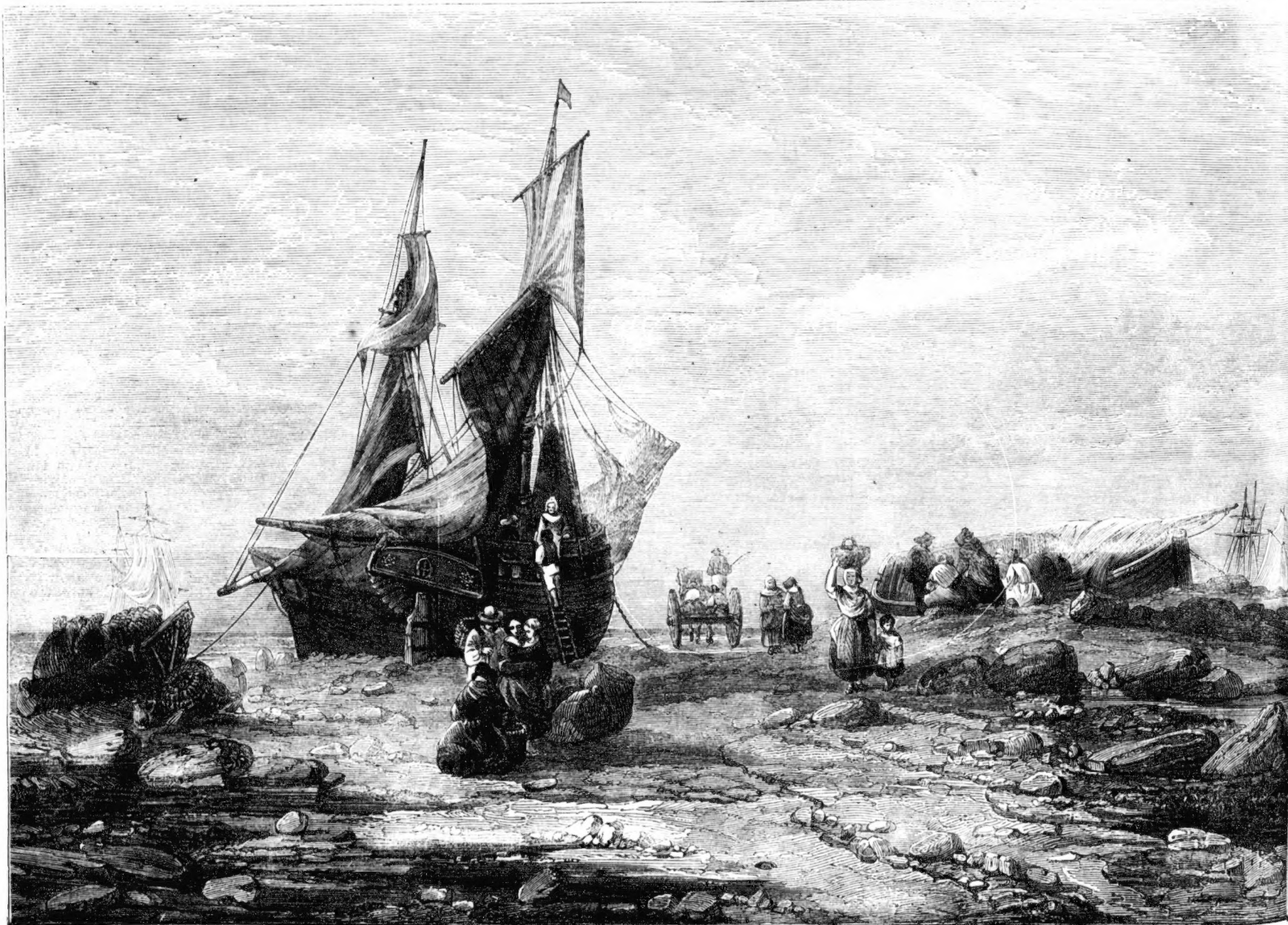
WE are unfamiliar with the process of "packing oysters," except in a sense widely differing from that illustrated by Mr. Pritchard in his charming sea-cost view, to which this brief article owes its origin. Still, considering the absorbing interest of the main subject (that is to say, oysters) at this season of the year to the "native consumer," we feel bound to attempt a few words, however inadequate or superficial, in connection with it. We cannot praise oysters—they are beyond all praise. We cannot find fault with them, for (when fresh) they are faultless. English oysters are especially famous. A passion for Colchester natives is said to have been Julius Caesar's real motive for invading this country. The noble bivalves well deserved the ensanguined compliment. An English King (that is to say, a King of England) carried his passion for oysters so far as to continue faithful to them at a period of their existence when osterian charms are generally supposed to be on the wane. Yes! George the Second loved oysters "then as now;" he liked them rather better then if anything. The very reverse of what Charles the Second (as we have got into Royal company let us keep there as long as we can) said of his princely nephew of Denmark may be said of oysters, "I have tried George," said the merry Monarch, "drunk, and I have tried him sober: there is nothing in him!" We say of oysters, try them in their liquor or out of it—try them fried, stewed, scalloped, in soup, in patties—try them raw! and they are equally full of excellence in all conditions.

We have faint recollections of Swansea Bay, and these are in immediate connection with the savoury molluscs under notice. We remember being taken to Swansea at a very tender age by some kind friends from the rural districts—mainly, we suppose, for the purpose of showing us a good-sized town for the first time within our recollection; and, incidentally, of teaching us (like little Jacob in "The Old Curiosity Shop") "what oysters meant." We certainly commenced our education on the interesting subject on that occasion; for we remember being urged on by the sensation of novelty to partake too freely of the delicacies referred to, and suffering the inevitable consequences. This, however, by the way. We recollect some delightful trips around the beautiful bay, and amongst other images dimly peopling the scene as we try to recall it, are certain picturesque female figures, clad in brilliant-coloured red and striped flannel (of black and white, we think), looking very different to any we had ever seen before, tripping about with baskets on their heads and in their hands. These, they told us, were the Oystermouth fishwomen, the wives and daughters (as we have since learned) of one of those outlandish communities—odd scraps of foreign immigration, so to speak—that are to be found here and there along our coasts, obstinately refusing to amalgamate with the surrounding populations, and preserving many of the customs and traditions of their mother lands. They are of Flemish descent, we believe, like the fishers of Pembroke-shire and Newhaven. It would be curious to inquire into the origin of these waifs and strays of nationality, but we fear a proper investigation of the subject would scarcely enter into the limits of this article, which is, in fact, concluded.

THE POOR-LAWS IN IRELAND.—The twelfth annual report of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners states that on the 18th of August, 1858, the number of workhouse inmates reached its minimum—viz., 36,190; since which time the number gradually increased to the maximum of the present year—viz., 46,592, on the 12th of February, 1859. The number of paupers receiving out-door relief during the fifty-two weeks was inconsiderable. In the year ended September 29, 1858, 134,913 paupers were admitted into the workhouse, against 137,711 in the year 1857. The Poor-law expenditure last year amounted to £457,635, against £498,889 in 1857; this being, of course, equivalent to a decrease of £41,254, or 8·27 per cent. The Poor-law Commissioners report that there are at present some Roman Catholic chaplains of workhouses vacant, "the Romish clergy of the parishes in question not having thought proper to undertake the duty of ministering to the sick and the helpless in poorhouses, because they hold the wages of remuneration to be insufficient. The Commissioners, however, had fixed the amount of salary as generally adequate to the duties to be performed." This places thus stigmatised as Ballinacorney, Castlecomer, Youghal, and Mitchelstown. A Romish Chaplain named Daly was removed from the workhouse of the Galway Union for (as alleged) illegally baptising a foundling child, and entering its name on the register as a Papist, whereas the child should have been baptised in the (Protestant) religion of the State. The language of a letter written by the "rev." gentleman in reply to the inquiry of the Commissioners appeared to the latter so extremely improper, and so entirely incompatible with his position, that it was resolved to dismiss Mr. Daly at once, if he did not resign. The guardians of the union thought proper to support Mr. Daly, who, having refused to resign, was formally removed. This discreditably squabble fills several pages of the report.



VIEW ON THE BANKS OF THE RIO GRANDE.



PACKING OYSTERS AT SWANSEA BAY.

A VIEW ON THE BANKS OF
THE RIO GRANDE.

We are indebted for the accompanying Engraving to the courtesy of M. de Kerrel, who has lately returned from an exploration in South America, having formed one of a scientific expedition dispatched there by the French Government.

A striking feature in the scenery that everywhere meets the eye on the majestic stream is its grand and primitive character. Impenetrable forests of trees that raise their lofty heads to an altitude unknown in Europe line the banks. Beautiful parasite plants entwine their glowing tendrils from trunk to trunk, creating a perfect network, through which it is impossible to make way. Animal life is as luxuriant as vegetable: huge caimans, from eighteen to twenty feet in length, float lazily on the surface of the bright waters; enormous alligators crunch their way through the reeds and rushes on the banks; while overhead sweep myriads of richly-plumed birds, making the air ring with their songs.

Here and there a few beehive-shaped huts may be met with, inhabited by a people whose only subsistence is on the fruits of the chase, or, in default of that, the roots of the earth.

CHRIST AND THE
SYROPHENICIAN WOMAN.

It is a common complaint among would-be historical painters, chiefly of the long-haired, the brigand-hatted, the velvet-coated, the mediaeval-slippers, the Great Unappreciated classes, in fact, that they are at a standstill for want of a subject. These gentlemen will spend an immensity of more or less valuable time delving the sterile mines of obscure chronicles and obsolete poets in search of their *desideratum*, generally desisting with a sigh of disappointment, and a moan over the hard fate of aspiring genius. If you suggest to them that their proceeding is much like that of a man who should go down a diving-bell in search of fresh air, that the noblest subjects lie in the richest profusion ready to their hands, like ripe fruit waiting to be plucked, in the inexhaustible gardens of Homer, Shakspeare, and, better than all, of the Holy Scriptures, they will smile sardonically upon you and pose you with the inquiry, "Will you have the kindness to point me out one of those subjects that has not been done to death?" This terror of attempting to treat what has "been done before," but poorly disguised under an assumed yearning after originality may be taken as an unerring sign of conscious incapacity. The artist, practically confessing to it, shrinks from the idea of the comparison with his great predecessors, knowing that he could not avoid slavish imitation of their treatment. Your truly original genius is never at a loss for a subject. If a poet, he will rewrite the story of "Hamlet," or "Faust," quite fearlessly; if a painter, he will undertake "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," or "The Last Supper," with as little hesitation—not venturing, for a moment, to put himself into competition with Shakspeare, or with Raphael or Leonardo, as the case may be, but

confident, in either case, of being judged by the merits of his own conception of an immortal and universal subject. Therefore we would rather see a young artist following the high road of exalted subjects, where great men have gone before him, than

present French Emperor, has taken the bathing establishment lately opened there under his immediate patronage, and it was the presence of his Highness that gave great éclat to the ceremony of inauguration, a Sketch of which has been forwarded to us by a correspondent.



"CHRIST AND THE SYROPHENICIAN WOMAN."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY C. ROLT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

perching himself on a narrow roadside pinnacle, for the purpose of occupying standing ground that nobody will care to dispute with him. Mr. C. Rolt is a rising artist, and, we presume, a young one. His selection of one of the most beautiful and, consequently, most familiar subjects in the New Testament—that of "Our Saviour and the Woman of Canaan"—is a gratifying instance of the laudable ambition we have pointed at. The incident is from the fifteenth chapter of St. Matthew, and is contained in the following verses:—

And behold a woman of Canaan came out of the same coasts and cried unto him, saying, Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David; my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil.

But He answered her not a word. And His disciples came and besought him, saying, Send her away, for she crieth after us.

But He answered and said, I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

Then came she and worshipped Him, saying, Lord, help me.

But He answered and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs.

And she said, Truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table.

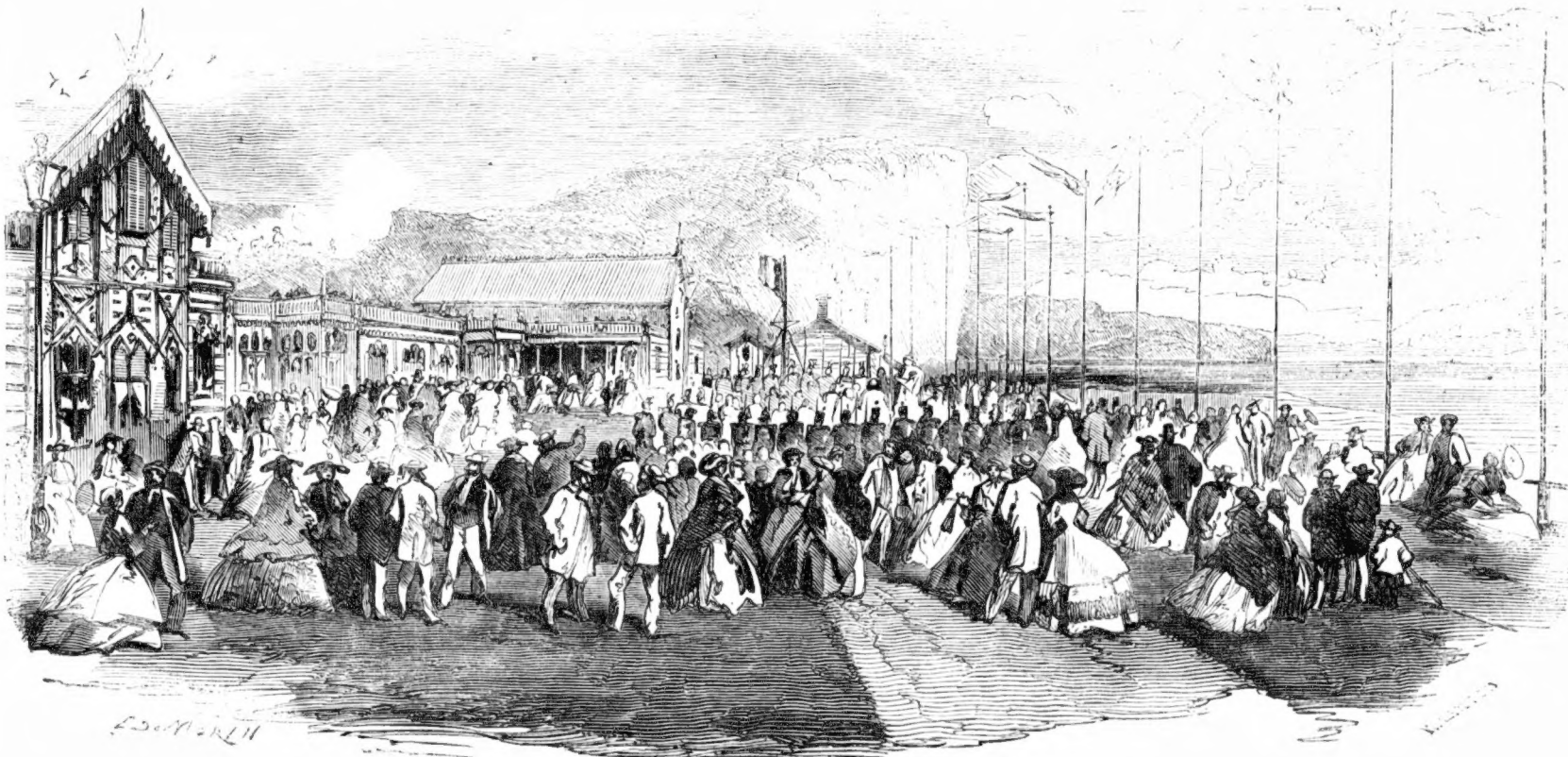
Jesus answered and said unto her, O woman, great is thy faith; be it even unto thee as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole from that very hour.

Mr. Rolt's treatment of this sublime subject is simple and effective. He has adhered to the earlier traditional types of scriptural personages and costumes, such as we were familiar with before pre-Raphaelitism and Layard discoveries had arisen to spread havoc among our most cherished associations. The story is clearly told, and with so little affectation as to make us surprised at the *simplicity* of pedantry displayed by Mr. Rolt in his title. The afflicted mother is described by the Evangelist merely as a "woman of Canaan." It is doubtless gratifying to know that the Canaanites were of Syrophenician nationality. But the information (if not already pretty extensively spread) might have been obtained elsewhere; and, in the present instance, we would have preferred adherence to the simple text of Scripture.

INAUGURATION OF THE SEA
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
AT FECAMP.

FECAMP is a small seaport town on the coast of Normandy, and situated in a neighbourhood much frequented by English tourists. Probably little or nothing has been heard of it by most of our readers; but now that communication is so easy with the opposite side of the Channel, and as many now go for their saline plunge to Boulogne or Dieppe instead of to Margate or to Ramsgate, we would recommend them to try Fécamp, which as yet has not been spoiled by the influx of visitors.

Prince Jerome, the uncle of the



OPENING OF THE BATHS AT FECAMP.—(FROM A SKETCH BY E. MORIN).

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE season at Drury Lane concluded last Saturday with "The Sicilian Vespers," on which a large sum of money and considerable attention on the part of all concerned in its production had been bestowed, and which was only performed four times. It was very creditable to Mr. Smith, if, merely for the sake of fulfilling the most important of the promises contained in his prospectus for the past season, he brought out Verdi's opera at a time when it was impossible he could gain much by its success; but it would have been just as creditable, and far more profitable, to have given it earlier in the season. Mongini, Titiens, and Fagotti had all excellent parts, and Violetti who, with an uncultivated style, has a powerful and somewhat expressive voice, was heard to more advantage than usual in the music of Procida. Titiens in the cavatina of the first act, in the romance of the fourth, and especially in the bolero of the last, was admirable; and Mongini sang his long and arduous rôle very effectively throughout.

The libretto of the "Vèpres Siciliennes" is bad; indeed, worse than MM. Scribe and Desvèryer had any right to make it. In the preface to the French *livret* M. Scribe replies to his critics beforehand, telling them that this time they will be good enough not to accuse him of having altered the facts of history, inasmuch as history is altogether silent on the subject of the "Vespro Siciliano," the massacre known under that name having never taken place. Doubtless the massacre was not mentioned in the historical works consulted by M. Scribe, which in all probability did not go further back than the beginning of the fifteenth century, for it is quite certain that on the 31st of March, 1282, there was a revolt at Palermo. Again the tyrannical rule of Charles of Anjou, which extended throughout Sicily, and in which, according to Villani, four thousand French were massacred. However, what we complain of is, not that M. Scribe's libretto is historically inaccurate, nor even that it is improbable, but that it is without interest. Here is the story, such as it is. Guy de Montfort, Lieutenant of Charles of Anjou, is Governor of Sicily, and the harshness of his rule is especially felt at Palermo, where he resides. He has carried off a Sicilian lady who detests him, flies from the country with her infant son, and dies in exile. The child is Henri, the hero of the piece, who, with Procida and the Duchess Helen, enters into a conspiracy to liberate Sicily and assassinate Guy de Montfort. Henri, it must be observed, is in love with Helen, who is longing to avenge the death of her brother, Frederick of Austria, beheaded by the Governor. When Henri learns that he is the son of Guy de Montfort he hesitates between his love for the Duchess and his duty to his father. He determines to warn his father that his life is in danger, and informs him that conspirators have entered his palace in disguise during a masked ball, to which they have been invited, and that they have designs upon his life. Guy de Montfort orders the arrest of the conspirators, who are Procida and the Duchess Helen. Henri is, of course, in despair, but he obtains from De Montfort a promise that their lives shall be spared, on condition that he will acknowledge him publicly to be his father. We have now another scene of hesitation for Henri, who ultimately, however, avows openly his paternity, and obtains not only the pardon of his friends but also the hand of the Duchess Helen in marriage. This union, which would consolidate the French domination in Sicily, does not at all agree with the views of Procida, who nevertheless advises the Duchess to feign consent to it. Then at a given signal, when the marriage is on the point of being celebrated, the bells ring, the Sicilians rise, and apparently everybody but Procida is killed; for Henri protects his father, Helen protects Henri, and Procida, in answer to a question from the infuriated mob as to who shall be spared, utters the celebrated *non* employed some centuries later by St. Dominic against the Albigenses, "Strike all, God will choose his own!" But, as Procida alone is not struck, we conclude that Heaven only chooses Procida.

Such a story as the above is far from containing enough dramatic material for five acts. The piece is full of those conventional scenes of hesitation of which the finest specimen is to be found in "William Tell," where Arnold is undecided between his love for Mathilde and his love for Switzerland. Henri hesitates in a general way between Helen and his father, and then more particularly between acknowledging his father and losing his bride. Helen, too, is constantly hesitating between her desire to avenge her brother and her love for Henri, and also between her love for Henri and her oath to Procida. The only person who never hesitates at all is Procida, and towards the end of the opera there is rather a good trio (in a dramatic sense), in which the stern old patriot forces Helen to keep her word and accept Henri's hand, when she is longing to tell him that their union will be the signal for a general massacre. Procida, however, is himself but a vulgar enthusiast, and Guy de Montfort, the bad character of the play, is decidedly the most interesting personage. Both the lovers are insipid, and there are scarcely two "situations" in the piece that are not borrowed either from "Gustave," the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," or "Don Sebastian." A certain composer once boasted that he was above libretti, and that he would as soon set to music the statistics of Japan as the finest poem in the world; but it is certain that a composer of real dramatic genius, like Verdi, cannot work advantageously unless he has a good subject before him. However, the authors have given M. Verdi some "situations" which, if not new, are sufficiently forcible; and, in spite of its want of interest as a drama, "The Sicilian Vespers" possesses great merit as an opera. In the first act there is an effective scene, in which a party of half-intoxicated Frenchmen insult the Sicilians and force the Duchess Helen to sing to them. Helen's song has, of course, a double meaning; and, though seemingly addressed to the French, the words have reference to the condition of the Sicilians. The air is vigorous, and very evidently by the composer of "Ernani." After an effective concerted piece there is a duet for the tenor and baritone (Henri and Guy de Montfort), of which the motive has been already heard in the overture, and of which the general treatment recalls the style of Meyerbeer, whose influence is frequently perceptible in the works of M. Verdi. The second act opens with the entry of Procida, the conspirator, whose solo, "O, tu Palermo," is a well-developed melody, calculated to show off a fine bass voice to much advantage. The duet for Helen and Henri is very remarkable for the ensemble, which was sung very expressively by Titiens and Mongini. All that precedes the junction of the voices is poor in the extreme. The finale in the second act is one of the most important pieces in the opera. On the seashore, where Procida has just landed, stands the Chapel of St. Rosalie, to which twelve young Sicilians come with their brides to perform some act of devotion. The French soldiers, excited by the provocations of Procida, who wishes to cause a tumult, fall upon the young girls and carry them off. The lovers, in accordance with the operatic rules applicable to such occasions, rush to the front of the stage, and express their indignation in some very vigorous phrases. While this ensemble of indignation is being declaimed in front, a song of joy, or rather of luxurious carelessness, is heard at the back, and immediately afterwards a vessel bearing the French soldiers and the women they have carried off is seen. The women, who appear to console themselves very readily for their captivity, are singing with the men a barcarole, which is one of the most beautiful melodies in the opera, and which has long been popular. After a few words of recitative between Procida, Helen, and "the people," the song of indignation recommences, and is heard at the same time as the charming barcarole. The combination of the two motives produces a well-conceived and highly-effective ensemble, on which the curtain falls. In the third act Henri, taken by force to the palace of Guy de Montfort, bears for the first time (in a fine duet) that De Montfort is his father. In this piece the part of the baritone (played by Fagotti) is particularly well written. The music of the divertissement, "The Four Seasons," is very brilliant, more so than we should have expected from a composer of so sombre and melodramatic a genius as M. Verdi. The finale of the third act is full of contrasts, which M. Verdi always manages to turn to account. Helen and Procida have come masked to the palace to deliver Henri, the secret of whose birth is unknown to them. Henri, on the other hand, has just informed his father of the intentions of the con-

spirators. The fourth act takes place in the fortress where Helen and Procida are confined. The duet in which Henri justifies his conduct to Helen includes a very beautiful solo for the latter (well known as "Ami le cœur de Hélène!"), and a very harmonious ensemble, with an accompaniment of harps. After a quartet between Helen, Procida, Henri, and Guy de Montfort, the two prisoners, in consequence of Henri hesitating to procure their pardon by publicly acknowledging his father, are led to execution. This gives M. Verdi an opportunity of imitating his "Miserere" scene in the "Trovatore." At the back of the stage a "De Profundis" is heard, which forms a contrast with the music sung on the stage, but which is far from producing the same effect as the celebrated "Miserere." The fifth act, in which Helen and Henri are about to be married, contains an admirable "Sicilienne," or bolero, which Mlle. Titiens sang with much spirit; a romance for the tenor, which is perhaps the most graceful melody Verdi has ever written; and a trio which precedes the catastrophe of the piece, and which is not sufficiently beautiful to make us forget that the opera is too long by at least a couple of hours.

However, the public were anxious to hear "The Sicilian Vespers," which is a work of considerable importance; and Mr. Smith was quite right to produce it. Let us hope that next season he will derive some benefit from its representation.

The Royal Italian Opera closes this (Saturday) evening, with the sixth representation of the "Pardon de Ploërmel."

"THE STRIKE" IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE strike of the masons, bricklayers, joiners, and other workmen employed in the building trade, in favour of the nine hours' movement, threatens to prove very disastrous to all concerned.

A large meeting of master builders was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting of the masters held last week. This report stated that, "when trade societies combined, it was essential that their victims should unite, and the committee regard the immediate establishment, for mutual protection, of an association of metropolitan master builders as absolutely indispensable. No member of the association to engage or continue in his employment any member of any trades' union. Every workman, on being re-engaged, to sign a document declaring that he does not belong to, and will not during his continuance with such employer become a member of, any such society." The report concluded with the following rule:—"That all the masters' establishments be closed on Saturday next (to-day), and that the workmen be informed that work would be resumed when Messrs. Trollope and Sons recommenced. Messrs. Trollope will reopen their workshops on Monday to enable the workmen to return to their work." Nearly 300 members joined the newly-established society.

This movement was followed by a Hyde Park meeting, attended by about 5000 workmen. The meeting was conducted with perfect order and unanimity. Speeches of an uncompromising character were made, and a resolution was adopted which affirms that the employers have widened the breach; that "the pledge which they would extract from us by signing the documents they propose submitting would rob us of every privilege of free men, and reduce us to the condition of serfs, we determine to use every moral power of resistance, and pledge ourselves to use all constitutional means for bringing the nine hours' movement to a successful termination."

MORTARAISM IN IRELAND.

A MR. AND MRS. MAGEE lived at No. 6, Johnson's-court, Belfast. They had a daughter, about thirteen years of age, named Margaret. She had been baptised a Roman Catholic, and her father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, had also professed the same persuasion. On Saturday, the 9th ult., Mrs. Magee was engaged to work at the house of a Mr. Irwin, of Belfast. She left her daughter at home, and found, on her return, that she had left the house. Until the Tuesday following she did not see her. On that day she saw her coming out of the house of the Rev. H. Hanna, Presbyterian Minister in Belfast. She had a Bible in her hand, and, on being questioned, she stated the Bible had been given to her by a Mr. Dixon. Mrs. Magee requested her to give back the Bible and return home, but she refused to do so, and began to scream. Some people carried her into the meeting-house, and remonstrated with Mrs. Magee for having interfered with the child. She succeeded in recovering possession of the child, and, next morning, was visited by a Roman Catholic clergyman, with whom she remained till the 15th ult. The child was again missed. Mr. Hanna called on Mrs. Magee, and informed her that the child had come to him, and was staying with him. She said that the child should be restored to her, and he proposed to permit her to see her that day. She called, accordingly, and saw the child, and Mr. Hanna consented to restore her upon the terms that she should be allowed to attend the meeting-house. She refused to do this. Mr. Hanna then told her she was leading the child astray, and it was not the child's duty to return, unless she (Mrs. Magee) would consent to her becoming a Protestant, and an attendant upon his meeting-house. He added that Roman Catholics worshipped images, and would go to hell. A conversation then ensued between them. She asked him would he like that any person deluded his children? and observed that not one of the Roman Catholic clergy would do so. He replied that the priests kidnapped children for other countries. She then called him a rascal, and left his house without the child. She returned to the house the same evening, but he was not at home; when he returned she again demanded that the child should be restored, but he refused to give up the child unless upon the conditions already specified.

This is the sworn statement of Mrs. Magee, who applied for a habeas corpus. The Lord Chief Justice made an absolute order, and directed that notice should be served on the Rev. Mr. Hanna to bring the child to his house, in Leeson-street, Dublin, at one o'clock, on the 8th of August.

ARMSTRONG'S LONG RANGE.—"A few days ago," says the *Athenæum*, "we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the Artillery practising-ground, we are asked to see the firing, and, while this goes slowly and solemnly on, one of the party spies a flight of geese far out to sea. 'There, they light on you sandbank!' Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun—grey and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breach—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight—and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose Hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory; or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row." General James, an American, has invented a gun that is to rival that of Mr. Armstrong. According to the reports, which, however, are not very distinct, the new weapon has thrown a twelve-pound projectile four miles with a charge of one pound and a quarter of powder. The mode of rifling adopted by James will, it is said, enable him to rifle at little cost all the bronze guns of the United States.

AN ENLIGHTENED JURY.—The following are verdicts lately rendered in two county towns of Georgia:—"We are of a Pinion that the Deuce met with her death from Violent Infirmation in the Arm, produced from Uncon Cauz." "We are of opinion that the deceased came to his death casually by a accidental stroke of thunder."

DREADFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.—Two trains, one proceeding from Turin to Susa, the other from the latter town to Turin, with horses and artillery, came in collision. Nine persons were killed, and forty-three wounded. The engines were so crushed and welded together by the force of the collision that they could be separated only by means of a steam-engine brought for that purpose from Turin.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—The extensive coopers-works belonging to Messrs. Blackman and Son, in Rupert-street, Whitechapel, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The premises altogether covered nearly half an acre of ground, and nearly one hundred men were employed upon the works. At one time great apprehension was felt for the safety of the surrounding property, and especially for a range of stabling recently erected by Allsop and Sons, opposite the coopers. Fortunately, however, the exertions of the firemen prevailed, and the damage was confined to Messrs. Blackman's property, which was totally destroyed.

BLESSED INNOCENCE!—One morning, while the war was yet at its height, the Prince Imperial, who is an intelligent and attractive child, and speaks English, they say, even better than French, terribly puzzled his attendants who were at table with him by suddenly asking, "You are always talking of the Austrians being beaten, beaten. What have the Austrians done to be beaten so much?" "Mais, Monsieur, they are not sages—not well behaved." "But what have they done—what have they done?" When the Prince saw the wise persons whom he questioned rather at a loss to explain the shortcomings of the Austrians towards the French, he said "Oh yes! now I know, now I know; they don't keep their hands and faces clean, and they won't say their prayers!"—*Correspondence of the Times*.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England has offered two prizes of fifty guineas each—one for England and one for France—for the best essay "On the immense importance of a close union between England and France." Lord Brougham and the Earl of Clarendon have consented to be the adjudicators of the English essay.

A FRENCH BARQUE was engulfed in the Goodwin Sands on Sunday night. Every soul on board perished.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS IN BORNEO.

A MASSACRE has been perpetrated at Banjarmassing, on the south coast of Borneo. The *China Telegraph* says that for some time past great discontent existed among the natives at the election of the new Sultan, who was not the lineal descendant of their late ruler, but had been adopted by him; and a conspiracy was formed to depose him unknown to the Dutch Resident, Count Rheda. At the head of the conspiracy was a certain Aling, a native of Muning, who aspired to the sovereignty of Banjarmassing. On the breaking out of the conspiracy a general massacre of the Europeans was to take place. The flag of the conspirators was unfurled on May 1, and the European workmen employed in the coal-mines of Julia Hermina were suddenly attacked and brutally murdered, with the exception of two or three women, who managed to conceal themselves with their children. An attack was then made on the establishment at Pangeran, but the assailants had to draw off with some loss, having met with a very warm reception. In other parts of the island the massacre of the Europeans was general and simultaneous. Amongst the unfortunate victims are five German missionaries, with their wives and children. The total number of Europeans murdered and missing is between seventy and eighty. Colonel Anderson had arrived a few days previously, with a detachment of 150 men, to relieve Count Bentheim of the civil government as Resident, and to take the military command of the station. This probably preserved Tatus, the chief town of Banjarmassing, from a similar fate; but a party of fifty men, sent for the protection of Pangeran, were intercepted by a strong band of the rebels, and obliged to return. Orders were immediately after dispatched by the Resident to send over five other companies, some artillery, and half a company of Sappers. Later accounts had been received from Pangeran, stating that the little band of Europeans shut up there were defending themselves most heroically, and had successfully withstood and driven back the assailants ten different times. An English family named Mobley were among the victims.

THE LEDBURY MURDER.

ON Tuesday John Isaac Jones was arraigned before Mr. Justice Byles, at Hereford, for the murder of Harriet Baker. The evidence for the prosecution was completed on Wednesday; it contained no point with which our readers are not already familiar from the reports of previous examinations, &c. Great importance was attached by the prosecution to some ashes of paper found in the grate of the prisoner's bedroom. These ashes, examined through a microscope, were pronounced by several witnesses to be the remains of a bank-note and of a cheque of the National Provincial Bank, and a note and cheque was among the stolen property. The witnesses seemed to ground their assertion very much on a first examination of the ashes; for when scrutinised before the Court they found that the evidences of identity had faded. Another point against the prisoner was, that some postage-stamps in his possession, being compared with others in Mr. Masfield's office, appeared to form part of one sheet, the lettering at the foot of the stamps corresponding, as A A, A B, A C, and so on. The defence had not concluded when we went to press.

STRIKE AT THE GASWORKS.—The London public had a narrow escape from having their gas cut off last week. A great combination has taken place among the stokers and firemen with a view to an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. As their demands were not complied with they suddenly "struck," and, as the strike extended to nearly all the metropolitan gas companies, there was at one time great danger of London being immersed in total darkness. However, the companies displayed an activity equal to the emergency, and the danger was met by bringing up large numbers of men from the provinces, and also by the employment of a number of German sugarbakers, who, as men accustomed to intense heat, could be made available.

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.—A serious accident occurred at the Fenchurch-street terminus on Monday afternoon. An engine had backed a Tilbury train into the station for passengers, and was proceeding out just as the North Woolwich up train was coming in. Before the engines of either train could be stopped a collision took place, the single engine dashing into two of the carriages of the North Woolwich train, and severely injuring ten or more passengers.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A correspondent of the *Morning Star* announces the discovery at Paris of "a new motive power which, upon experiment, has been found to be entirely successful, and has created a great sensation. The discovery has been made by a young workman named Jacob, a turner in copper, and was the result of an accident. While seeking to increase the power of his turning-lathe, a new means of power was suddenly revealed to him, whereby he has been able, alone, without assistance, to construct a machine which increases two hundredfold the labour of one man, and may be increased to unlimited extent. The inventor has already nearly completed a machine applicable to every species of industry. If success should attend the experiment, for which it is understood one of the great industrial capitalists furnishes the money, the discovery will put an end to all steam-power and every other expensive action, and the result is waited for with the greatest anxiety in the manufacturing world. Already have the proprietors of the spinning works at Schaffhausen been induced to come to Paris in order to hear the first news of the success or failure of the trial."

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of West India Emancipation was commemorated on Monday by a great public meeting held in the Music Hall, Store-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, and, in a speech of considerable power, he reviewed the history of the anti-slavery movement in this country, paying a noble tribute to the labours of his illustrious contemporaries. He was followed by Governor Hinkins, of Barbadoes, who furnished valuable testimony to the economical results of emancipation in the West India Islands. Mr. George Thompson next delivered a speech, in which he regarded the results of emancipation from a moral and religious point of view. The Rev. W. G. Barrett, missionary, of British Guiana, the Hon. Amasa Walker, and Mr. W. Wilks, also spoke of the prospects of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, the former as a member of the Republican party, and the latter on behalf of the Radical Abolitionists. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and were in fact, worthy of the great event which they commemorated.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF A RESERVE VOLUNTEER NAVAL FORCE.—A Government bill, under the care of Lord C. Paget and Mr. Whitbread, empowers the Admiralty Office to raise and keep, from time to time, a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers," such corps to be raised by purely voluntary entry from among seafaring men and others deemed suitable for the service. The term of service will be five years, and no longer. The volunteers may be trained and exercised twenty-eight days in each year, both on board ship and on shore, and they may be called into actual service, in case of need, by command of the Queen. When this extreme measure is resorted to the volunteers must serve in the navy for three years, but the service of volunteers in actual service may be extended two years by proclamation. Extra service will bring with it extra pay. The volunteers will be victualled (when called out) like seamen of the fleet; they will be exempt from militia service, and will be under regulations eligible to our Hospital of Invalids at Greenwich. They may be also pensioned by the Board of Admiralty. Masters of merchant vessels must make notations on their rolls respecting any of their crews belonging to the volunteer corps, and report from time to time. Volunteers absent from training and drill will be punished by a fine of £20. The preamble of this important bill recites the expediency of keeping a reserve volunteer force of seamen for service in her Majesty's fleet in time of emergency.

BRUTALITY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—Andrew Davies, second mate of the American packet-ship *Helen Foster*, was charged with an assault upon two Austrian seamen. The mate went on board the *Helen Foster*, and, not being pleased with the way in which the Austrian seamen obeyed his orders, struck one of them on the eye, threatened to pistol another, and struck him with the weapon on the head, and a third he likewise threatened and assaulted. Two of the men, fearing lest Davies might make good his threats, jumped overboard. One of them, after being upwards of an hour in the water, reached the land; the other, though a good swimmer, failed in reaching the shore, and was drowned.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN INDIA.—A bill brought in by Mr. Baring and Sir C. Wood authorises the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority, to delegate to the Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies power to dispose of all real and personal estate in India vested in her Majesty under the Act.

THE ARMY IN THE COLONIES.—In 1857 there were 43,941 non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's forces in the colonies, against 47,651 in 1856, and 33,893 in 1855. The forces were thus distributed—viz., in North America, 6213; in Australia, 4287; in the Mediterranean, 15,927 (Gibraltar, 3141, and Malta, 7055); the Cape of Good Hope, 11,223; the West Indies, 3942; Bermuda, 1128; Ceylon, 2339; Hong-kong, 1413; and the West of Africa, 969.

LAW AND CRIME.

Two labourers, named respectively Carey and Picket, happened to be drinking at a public-house near Sibsey, Lincolnshire, when an old man, William Stevenson, was setting out thence intoxicated on his road home. The two labourers at once agreed to follow and rob the old fellow. They did so, and in the most stupid beer-sodden style possible. They disguised themselves by covering their faces with pocket handkerchiefs, and introduced themselves by beating out their victim's brains with hedgestakes. Then they pitched the body into a sewer, divided the spoil, and slept off their drunkenness in a barn, where they were awakened by being arrested for murder. Upon their trial each one supplied any possible defect in the evidence by accusing the other, and at the same time acknowledging his own participation in the crime. The Judge, who is said to have passed sentence "in tremulous tones," condemned them both to be hanged. The sympathy on the part of the learned Judge may be as perfectly natural and proper as our own ideas with relation to murderers generally may be exceptional and wrong. But we can by no means regard a drunken lout who breaks in an old man's skull for a shilling or two with the same consideration which we would accord even to a hawk slaying a sparrow for a livelihood, as commanded by the law of his nature. If men are to be hanged at all, two more fitting ornaments for the beam could scarcely be found than Carey and Picket. Sympathy or pity for two such unmitigated ruffians appears to us as much out of place as veneration for their executioner.

A boy was apprehended by a policeman and taken before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, charged with tumbling and throwing somersaults in the street. The urchin had run before an omnibus "throwing cartwheels," and then touching his hat for coppers. Mr. Hall observed that this was not, as alleged by the police, an obstruction of the thoroughfare contrary to the Police Act. The clause in that Act relative to obstructions referred only to carts, trucks, and other vehicles. Mr. Hall observed that, should he fine the boy, he must fine the man with the dancing monkey, the Punch, fantoccini showmen, and street acrobats. He also mentioned that an attempt was made to introduce into the Police Act a clause affecting Punch's show, and that this created so much alarm that the bill would have been thrown out had not the clause been withdrawn. The prisoner was dismissed, and the policeman cautioned not to bring forward such a charge again.

Mr. Urquhart, M.P., has been robbed of his watch, by a woman, on his own doorstep. The thief was taken, and Mr. Urquhart appeared against her. In cross-examination he deposed that he knew what he was about at the time, but that his head might have been slightly muddled. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

The Rev. Mr. Shaboe, Chaplain of the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, charged a poor old woman with stealing flowers from a grave. It seems that children, dishonest visitors, and that lowest order of snobs who would not scruple, as Terence has it—*e damna petere cibum*—to steal half-consumed sacrifices, have been accustomed to pluck the flowers planted over the graves at Bromley St. Leonard's. This poor ignorant old female, aged seventy-one, contrived to stoop and pick three roses and a geranium, and was given into custody by the clergyman, under some clause relating to "obstructions," for which convenient offence, as Mr. Hall observed in the case of the tumbling boy, just related, foolish people think they can give anybody into custody for anything. The magistrate, Mr. Selfe, said it was a strong measure to give the old woman into custody, and that he did not like the course adopted of locking her up all night. It was a harsh and cruel proceeding. "Upon second thoughts," said he, addressing the reverend gentleman, "you must be aware that you have acted harshly." The reverend gentleman did not appear to see it at all; but Mr. Selfe discharged the old woman.

A contemporary publishes the following story from a correspondent. A miserable-looking female vagrant—one Emma Sutton—was charged at Chelmsford with vagrancy, and sentenced to hard labour for six weeks, by a Bench consisting of three esquires and two clergymen. The woman had been found sitting on a doorstep, and, when directed to move on, replied that she had nowhere to go to. Now, if a vagrant, fulfilling the conditions of that capacity, who cannot by any possibility be anything better, is to be punished for being what she is against her will, and cannot help, what ought to be done to five of the wealthy classes, who are by their own desire justices of the peace, and do not by any means fulfil the conditions of that capacity, and who could scarcely by any possibility, considering their qualifications, be anything worse?

Two soldiers, emulating the career of Shakspeare's warrior, who was "hanged for stealing a pax," broke into a chapel at Chatham, stole the sacramental cup and crucifix, and were only sentenced to hard labour for one year each. Poor Randolph is thereby proved to have been an ill-used man.

In an insolvency case, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy, it came out that the insolvent had carried his speculation on the result of litigation so far as to marry a woman who has had the fortune to be a passenger injured by a railway accident. After the marriage, the husband brought an action against the railway company for damages sustained by his wife. The action was stigmatised by the Judge (Lord Campbell) as "a flagrant attempt to impose on the company." The happy pair used to get drunk and fight, the action of course failed, the plaintiff gave a charge upon his property to his own attorney for his bill. He was then arrested for £120, the defendants' costs, presented his petition in insolvency, and was sent back to gaol for three months.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. REED, THE BARRISTER.—Mr. Reed, the barrister, resumed his professional duties after his severe indisposition, and was congratulated by Mr. Commissioner Murphy and the Bar on his recovery.

Mr. Reed, in expressing his acknowledgments to the learned Commissioner, said he was glad of the opportunity to contradict a report that he intended to retire from the practice of the court. He was quite recovered, and had no intention to retire from the court.

Mr. Commissioner Murphy was glad to hear it. The Court would have been sorry to have lost the services of the learned counsel.

POLICE.

DEFALCATIONS BY A TAX-COLLECTOR.—On Saturday William Wellington Turner, lately a rate and tax collector for the parish of Islington, was sent for trial by Mr. Corrie, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on a charge of embezzling about £1000, the moneys of the vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Islington.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Morris Reece was finally examined before Mr. D'Eyncourt for violently assaulting police-constable Bone, 181 H, with a packer's hook.

It will be recollected that the outrage was committed on the 23d ult., while the officer was attempting to take Reece into custody for stealing a pocket-handkerchief, in High-street, White-chapel, in broad daylight.

Mr. James Edmonds, divisional surgeon of the H division, now stated that he had attended the constable since the previous examination, and that the wound appeared to be progressing favourably, but that the man had suffered excessively.

Bone, who still appeared very ill, his countenance depicting excessive anguish, said, in answer to a question from the magistrate, "I am suffering the most agonising pain, and cannot sleep."

Prisoner.—This man would swear my life away. What I did was in my own defence, for he gave me two smacks on the head, and then knocked me up against the brick wall of George-yard.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—I now commit you to take your trial for assaulting the constable with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and also for the robbery.

The following amounts have been received by the magistrate for the use of the injured man:—Lord Beauclerk, £1; Henry Earle, 10s.; and J. T., 2s. 6d., in postage-stamps.

HOUSELESS WANDERERS.—A gentleman solicited the magistrate's advice under the following circumstances:—He said he felt much interested in the fate of two boys, of about fourteen or fifteen, who for some weeks past had slept in an outhouse of his premises. They had been, according to their own account, both in a prison and a workhouse, being afforded shelter for a few months in the latter, and then being expelled. Applicant could not charge the boys with any offence, as it was clear to him that they merely intruded themselves into his premises for the purpose of sleeping, and as he had missed nothing he could not imagine that they were there for any unlawful purpose. They were perfectly friendless, and in a most wretched and filthy state; and the object of applicant's visit to the magistrate was to inquire whether they could not be placed in a reformatory or otherwise cared for.

Mr. Arnold inquired what workhouse the boys had been turned out of?

The gentleman said, "Westminster."

Mr. Arnold said it was a matter certainly for the parish. The boys had a right to be attended to; and he suggested that the best course would be to make an application to one of the relieving officers on their behalf.

The gentleman observed that he would promptly take the magistrate's advice.

"LEAVING-SHOPS"—IMPORTANT TO PAWN-BROKERS.—Harriet Knox, of 34, Bath-street, Tabernacle-square, St. Luke's, appeared on a charge of having used and exercised the trade and business of a pawnbroker without taking out a proper license in that behalf, contrary to the statute.

A respectable-looking young woman, named Elizabeth Hutton, said.—On the 25th of May last I went to the defendant's house in Bath-street, and asked her to lend me a shilling on a waistcoat. She offered to lend sixpence, and said she should charge me one penny interest for the day, and an extra halfpenny if I did not redeem it before the end of the week.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—Why, that is very much more than pawnbrokers charge, is it not?—Witness.—Oh yes, sir.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—Did the defendant give you any ticket?

Witness.—No; I redeemed the article on the following Saturday, and paid her sevenpence, not the extra halfpenny.

Mr. Vann (for the defendant).—Were you alone when this business was transacted?—Witness.—I was.

Mr. Vann.—Is there any name over the door?

Witness.—There is not.

Mr. Vann.—Now tell me, woman, did you not go to the defendant's for the express purpose of trepanning her, of giving information against her?

Witness.—Well, I certainly must admit that I knew what was to occur.—Mr. Vann.—So I thought.

After Mr. Vann had been heard in defence,

Mr. D'Eyncourt observed.—These shops, commonly known as "leaving-shops," are a detestable nuisance, perfect pests, and must be put down by a strong hand if a weaker one cannot reach them. I have a very strong feeling against this class of offence, for it is fraught with frightful evil to the lower classes, and have continually expressed astonishment at such cases not being taken up. This is the first prosecution at this Court, a district in which the offence is rank. If the summons had been against a man I should assuredly have inflicted the full penalty, for this is an offence highly prejudicial to the interests of the pawnbroker. I shall reduce the sum one-fourth, viz., £12 10s.—Mr. Vann.—I shall petition the Inland Revenue in this poor woman's behalf.

MORE WIFE-BEATING.—William Francis, a horsekeeper in the employ of an egg-merchant, in the Mint, was brought before Mr. Combe, charged with assaulting his wife.

The latter, who exhibited both eyes black, and appeared to have been much knocked about, said that for some time past her husband had grossly ill-used her, but she attempted to evade him and get out of his way. On the previous night he came home, and, after abusing her, struck her several times on the forehead, so that she became almost insensible. She was cut very much, and had to go to a doctor to have the cuts strapped up. She had been married to him four years, and had four children, and for their sakes she never complained before.

Mr. Combe sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

WATCH-STEALING.—Edwin Jones, seventeen, was charged with stealing a gold watch, value £10, from John Antonio Colliard, wine-merchant, of No. 12, Soho-square.

George Thomas, of Tottenham-court-road, said.—This morning I was on board the Perseverance steamboat coming from Adelphi pier to London-bridge. Just as we were about to land I felt a push against me, and, on turning round, I saw the prisoner with prosecutor's watch in his hand, in the act of breaking it off. I immediately seized him, and said, "I've caught you, you rascal; you have this gentleman's watch;" upon which he dashed the watch down on the deck.

The prosecutor identified the watch, and exhibited the broken ring, still dangling from his guard-chain.

The Lord Mayor.—Is he known at all?

Partridge (hoaler).—I've seen him here before, my Lord, repeatedly. He's an old offender.

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk).—Oh, yes; he has been here at least a dozen times before.

The Lord Mayor, who said the prisoner was too old an offender to be dealt with summarily, asked him what he had to say?

Prisoner.—I came from the Adelphi-pier to London-bridge this morning, on board the Perseverance, and when we were landing we were pushing together. All of a sudden that gentleman (pointing to the first witness) caught hold of me, and said I had stolen this gentleman's (pointing to prosecutor) watch. The watch was picked up off the deck. It wasn't me that took it, and I don't know nothing about it. I was standing just before the gentleman that lost his watch.—Committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—William Weir, 30, was charged with the offence of burglary.

The circumstances of this case were of a very peculiar and unusual character. The prisoner had been for thirteen months employed as a varder at the convict prison at Chatham, and had conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the confidence of his superiors. At the time of his apprehension he had been promoted to the rank of Barrack Sergeant on foreign service, and was about to proceed to Plymouth to receive instructions in his duties. He had served during the Crimean war, and received clasps for the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. His conduct as a soldier was most excellent, and upon the return of the regiment to England he was invalided, and was subsequently appointed to the metropolitan police. It appeared that during the last few weeks several burglaries had taken place at Chatham, and the inquiries made by Mr. Everest, the superintendent of police stationed at Chatham, who is an officer of great experience, led him to suspect the prisoner; but his position, and the estimation in which he appeared to be held by those acquainted with him, deterred him at first from taking active proceedings. On the night of the 12th of July the premises of a beer-shop-keeper at Gillingham were broken into, and a workbox and other articles stolen; and it appeared that on the 15th the prisoner and his wife were about to leave Chatham to proceed to Plymouth. Just as the train was about to start Everest went on to the platform at Strood, and asked the prisoner if he had any objection to his luggage being examined, and he said he had not, and Everest examined some boxes that were pointed out to him, but found nothing that would justify him in detaining the

prisoner, and he consequently allowed him and his wife to proceed on their journey. After the train had started the officer ascertained that on the previous day several packages had been sent to the station addressed to the prisoner, which were to have been sent on to London by the goods train; and upon a most careful examination these packages he found a portion of the produce of no less than five different burglaries that had been recently committed. He also found a double-barrel revolving pistol, loaded with slugs, some of which corresponded in size with the marks upon some of the premises that had been broken open, a centrepiece, and a dark lantern. A telegraphic message was immediately sent to stop the prisoner at Woolwich, and Everest proceeded by the next train and took him into custody.

Mr. Doyle, on behalf of the prisoner, called the attention of the jury to the remarkable nature of the case, and urged the improbability that a man who had been proved to have all his life borne a most extraordinarily good character should have committed such offences as those that were now imputed to the prisoner. He said that he solemnly asserted his innocence, and the way in which he was instructed to account for the possession of the property was that he had exchanged some of his furniture for it with a man who travelled about the country.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge said it was clear that prisoner had committed all these burglaries, and it was perfectly absurd to suppose that he could have purchased the produce of five different burglaries from a stranger. He also could not lose sight of the fact that the possession of a pistol, in the state in which this one was found, showed that he was prepared to have resorted to deadly violence if he had been interrupted in the course of his guilty proceedings. Under all the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

THE "SICKLES TRAGEDY."—Mr. Sickles has published a letter in defence of his reconciliation with Mrs. Sickles. He says:—"My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the step should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which make it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and to restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child; and, although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just."

A NICE NURSE.—Sarah Edwards, an elderly female, was brought before Mr. Combe for final examination, charged with attempting to strangle Alfred Baker, a child under three years of age.

It appeared by the evidence given on a former occasion by the mother of the child, a widow, residing in the same house as the prisoner, that she went out to work during the day, leaving her little boy in charge of the prisoner, to whom she paid 2s. 6d. a week. On Saturday, the 23rd ult., she went out as usual, and when she returned at night she found her child lying on the doormat insensible, and the prisoner drunk. She (the mother) took the child to a surgeon, who ascertained that some narcotic had been administered to him. There was also a mark round the neck, which led the mother to believe that there had been an attempt to strangle the child.

In answer to Mr. Combe, the constable said that since the last examination he had made inquiries, and ascertained that the prisoner had administered a common sleeping-draught to the child, which had not done any injury, and there was nothing to show that any cord or other ligature had been tied round its neck. He believed that was caused by the child being huddled up on the doormat.

Mr. Combe said that there could be no doubt that the prisoner gave the child some kind of cordial to send it to sleep while in one of her drunken fits. He should, therefore, discharge the prisoner with a caution.

NOVEL STREET ROBBERY.—A lady was a few days since shopping in Knightsbridge, when, near Mr. Westerton's, the bookseller, a boy threw himself at her feet, evidently for the purpose of causing her to fall over him. In her sudden confusion she dropped her purse, containing £15 in notes and gold, which was speedily snatched up by an accomplice, who forthwith decamped with his booty. This should be a warning to ladies against carrying portemonnaies or purses openly in their hands. Many robberies of the same description have been recently perpetrated, prompted doubtless by the sight of money carelessly displayed by the possessor.

A TALE OF DESPAIR.—Eliza Fossett, aged forty, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing from the shop of a linen-draper in the Whitechapel-road.

It was proved by prosecutor's assistant that the woman committed the theft and escaped into a stable-yard with it. When accused she instantly produced eighteen yards of printed cotton; at the same time observing, "This is the best day's work I have ever done; I only hope they will give me four years' penal servitude."

Two former convictions were proved against the prisoner, on each of which occasions she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The accused, on hearing this, said.—That's not correct; it was eighteen months I was sent for both times.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—What motive have you in stating that?

Prisoner.—I want to be transported; it's the only chance I have. It is the best thing that could happen to me.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—Are you married?

Prisoner (bursting into tears).—I am married. I was once respectable; my husband filled a highly-responsible situation; but he went away with my sister, and that was the ruin of me. He was false, and I cared for nothing after.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—If this is so I am sorry for you?

Prisoner.—Don't be sorry, sir, but send me for trial, and assist me in being sent to a penal settlement.

Committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—William Weir, 30, was charged with the offence of burglary.

The circumstances of this case were of a very peculiar and unusual character. The prisoner had been for thirteen months employed as a varder at the convict prison at Chatham, and had conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the confidence of his superiors. At the time of his apprehension he had been promoted to the rank of Barrack Sergeant on foreign service, and was about to proceed to Plymouth to receive instructions in his duties. He had served during the Crimean war, and received clasps for the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. His conduct as a soldier was most excellent, and upon the return of the regiment to England he was invalided, and was subsequently appointed to the metropolitan police. It appeared that during the last few weeks several burglaries had taken place at Chatham, and the inquiries made by Mr. Everest, the superintendent of police stationed at Chatham, who is an officer of great experience, led him to suspect the prisoner; but his position, and the estimation in which he appeared to be held by those acquainted with him, deterred him at first from taking active proceedings. On the night of the 12th of July the premises of a beer-shop-keeper at Gillingham were broken into, and a workbox and other articles stolen; and it appeared that on the 15th the prisoner and his wife were about to leave Chatham to proceed to Plymouth. Just as the train was about to start Everest went on to the platform at Strood, and asked the prisoner if he had any objection to his luggage being examined, and he said he had not, and Everest examined some boxes that were pointed out to him, but found nothing that would justify him in detaining the

prisoner, and he consequently allowed him and his wife to proceed on their journey. After the train had started the officer ascertained that on the previous day several packages had been sent to the station addressed to the prisoner, which were to have been sent on to London by the goods train; and upon a most careful examination these packages he found a portion of the produce of no less than five different burglaries that had been recently committed. He also found a double-barrel revolving pistol, loaded with slugs, some of which corresponded in size with the marks upon some of the premises that had been broken open, a centrepiece, and a dark lantern. A telegraphic message was immediately sent to stop the prisoner at Woolwich, and Everest proceeded by the next train and took him into custody.

Mr. Doyle, on behalf of the prisoner, called the attention of the jury to the remarkable nature of the case, and urged the improbability that a man who had been proved to have all his life borne a most extraordinarily good character should have committed such offences as those that were now imputed to the prisoner. He said that he solemnly asserted his innocence, and the way in which he was instructed to account for the possession of the property was that he had exchanged some of his furniture for it with a man who travelled about the country.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge said it was clear that prisoner had committed all these burglaries, and it was perfectly absurd to suppose that he could have purchased the produce of five different burglaries from a stranger. He also could not lose sight of the fact that the possession of a pistol, in the state in which this one was found, showed that he was prepared to have resorted to deadly violence if he had been interrupted in the course of his guilty proceedings. Under all the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

THE "SICKLES TRAGEDY."—Mr. Sickles has published a letter in defence of his reconciliation with Mrs. Sickles. He says:—"My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the step should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which make it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and to restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child; and, although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just."

A NICE NURSE.—Sarah Edwards, an elderly female, was brought before Mr. Combe for final examination, charged with attempting to strangle Alfred Baker, a child under three years of age.

It appeared by the evidence given on a former occasion by the mother of the child, a widow, residing in the same house as the prisoner, that she went out to work during the day, leaving her little boy in charge of the prisoner, to whom she paid 2s. 6d. a week. On Saturday, the 23rd ult., she went out as usual, and when she returned at night she found her child lying on the doormat insensible, and the prisoner drunk. She (the mother) took the child to a surgeon, who ascertained that some narcotic had been administered to him. There was also a mark round the neck, which led the mother to believe that there had been an attempt to strangle the child.

In answer to Mr. Combe, the constable said that since the last examination he had made inquiries, and ascertained that the prisoner had administered a common sleeping-draught to the child, which had not done any injury, and there was nothing to show that any cord or other ligature had been tied round its neck. He believed that was caused by the child being huddled up on the doormat.

Mr. Combe said that there could be no doubt that the prisoner gave the child some kind of cordial to send it to sleep while in one of her drunken fits. He should, therefore, discharge the prisoner with a caution.

NOVEL STREET ROBBERY.—A lady was a few days since shopping in Knightsbridge, when, near Mr. Westerton's, the bookseller, a boy threw himself at her feet, evidently for the purpose of causing her to fall over him. In her sudden confusion she dropped her purse, containing £15 in notes and gold, which was speedily snatched up by an accomplice, who forthwith decamped with his booty. This should be a warning to ladies against carrying portemonnaies or purses openly in their hands. Many robberies of the same description have been recently perpetrated, prompted doubtless by the sight of money carelessly displayed by the possessor.

A TALE OF DESPAIR.—Eliza Fossett, aged forty, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing from the shop of a linen-draper in the Whitechapel-road.

It was proved by prosecutor's assistant that the woman committed the theft and escaped into a stable-yard with it. When accused she instantly produced eighteen yards of printed cotton; at the same time observing, "This is the best day's work I have ever done; I only hope they will give me four years' penal servitude."

Two former convictions were proved against the prisoner, on each of which occasions she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The accused, on hearing this, said.—That's not correct; it was eighteen months I was sent for both times.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—What motive have you in stating that?

Prisoner.—I want to be transported; it's the only chance I have. It is the best thing that could happen to me.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—Are you married?

Prisoner (bursting into tears).—I am married. I was once respectable; my husband filled a highly-responsible situation; but he went away with my sister, and that was the ruin of me. He was false, and I cared for nothing after.

Mr. D'Eyncourt.—If this is so I am sorry for you?

Prisoner.—Don't be sorry, sir, but send me for trial, and assist me in being sent to a penal settlement.

Committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—William Weir, 30, was charged with the offence of burglary.

The circumstances of this case were of a very peculiar and unusual character. The prisoner had been for thirteen months employed as a varder at the convict prison at Chatham, and had conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the confidence of his superiors. At the time of his apprehension he had been promoted to the rank of Barrack Sergeant on foreign service, and was about to proceed to Plymouth to receive instructions in his duties. He had served during the Crimean war, and received clasps for the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. His conduct as a soldier was most excellent, and upon the return of the regiment to England he was invalided, and was subsequently appointed to the metropolitan police. It appeared that during the last few weeks several burglaries had taken place at Chatham, and the inquiries made by Mr. Everest, the superintendent of police stationed at Chatham, who is an officer of great experience, led him to suspect the prisoner; but his position, and the estimation in which he appeared to be held by those acquainted with him, deterred him at first from taking active proceedings. On the night of the 12th of July the premises of a beer-shop-keeper at Gillingham were broken into, and a workbox and other articles stolen; and it appeared that on the 15th the prisoner and his wife were about to leave Chatham to proceed to Plymouth. Just as the train was about to start Everest went on to the platform at Strood, and asked the prisoner if he had any objection to his luggage being examined, and he said he had not, and Everest examined some boxes that were pointed out to him, but found nothing that would justify him in detaining the

prisoner, and he consequently allowed him and his wife to proceed on their journey. After the train had started the officer ascertained that on the previous day several packages had been sent to the station addressed to the prisoner, which were to have been sent on to London by the goods train; and upon a most careful examination these packages he found a portion of the produce of no less than five different burglaries that had been recently committed. He also found a double-barrel revolving pistol, loaded with slugs, some of which corresponded in size with the marks upon some of the premises that had been broken open, a centrepiece, and a dark lantern. A telegraphic message was immediately sent to stop the prisoner at Woolwich, and Everest proceeded by the next train and took him into custody.

Mr. Doyle, on behalf of the prisoner, called the attention of the jury to the remarkable nature of the case, and urged the improbability that a man who had been proved to have all his life borne a most extraordinarily good character should have committed such offences as those that were now imputed to the prisoner. He said that he solemnly asserted his innocence, and the way in which he was instructed to account for the possession of the property was that he had exchanged some of his furniture for it with a man who travelled about the country.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge said it was clear that prisoner had committed all these burglaries, and it was perfectly absurd to suppose that he could have purchased the produce of five different burglaries from a stranger. He also could not lose sight of the fact that the possession of a pistol, in the state in which this one was found, showed that he was prepared to have resorted to deadly violence if he had been interrupted in the course of his guilty proceedings. Under all the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

THE "SICKLES TRAGEDY."—Mr. Sickles has published a letter in defence of his reconciliation with Mrs. Sickles. He says:—"My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the step should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which make it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and to restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child; and, although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just."

A NICE NURSE.—Sarah Edwards, an elderly female, was brought before Mr. Combe for final examination, charged with attempting to strangle Alfred Baker, a child under three years of age.

It appeared by the evidence given on a former occasion by the mother of the child, a widow, residing in the same house as the prisoner, that she went out to work during the day, leaving her little boy in charge of the prisoner, to whom she paid 2s. 6d. a week. On Saturday, the 23rd ult., she went out as usual, and when she returned at night she found her child lying on the doormat insensible, and the prisoner drunk. She (the mother) took the child to a surgeon, who ascertained that some narcotic had been administered to him. There was also a mark round the neck, which led the mother to believe that there had been an attempt to strangle the child.

In answer to Mr. Combe, the constable said that since the last examination he had made inquiries, and ascertained that the prisoner had administered a common sleeping-draught to the child, which had not done any injury, and there was nothing to show that any cord or other ligature had been tied round its neck. He believed that was caused by the child being huddled up on the doormat.

Mr.

CORRO.—Most descriptions are selling at full quotations, but the demand is by no means active.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Hemp is dull, at £29 per ton on the spot. The flax market is devoid of animation, yet prices are supported.

WOOL.—The public sales are progressing briskly, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d. to 3d. per lb. In the private market a good business is doing in English qualities, and a fair demand for the very little is passing. Good to fine palm is worth 44s. to 46s., cocoanut 41s. to 43s. 6d., and rape, 36s. to 40s. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. P.Y.C. Tallow.—Prices are on the advance, with a fair demand. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s. 9d. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 22,432 cwt. against 14,466 in 1858, and 17,472 in 1857. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per cwt.

COALS.—Best house coals, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; second, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

BANKRUPT.—J. MOON, jun., West India-road, Poplar, optician. J. HARRIS, Highweek, Devonshire, coal merchant. F. O'NEILL, Loughborough, maltster. J. WOODCAST, Oxford-street, dealer in cigars. W. L. WOOD, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, licensed victualler. W. W. WOOD, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, commercial-road, draper. J. M. PEARSON, Coatham, Yorkshire, builder. W. LANCETER, Bury, Lancashire, coal merchant. C. J. GOODWIN, Hulme, Manchester, tavern-keeper. H. HOBBS and G. TILLEY, St. George's-wharf, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road, brickmakers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—H. OLENDORF, Great King-street, Edinburgh. J. HARVEY, Edinburgh, general agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

BANKRUPT.—C. TITCHMARSH, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, farmer. LUCIE FLAMANT, Duke-street, Portland-place, and Somerset-street, Portman-square, milliner. J. E. FORD, Aldermanbury, and Alder-street, City, stock and the manufacturer. G. J. ANDERSON, Twickenham, builder. Y. REYNOLDS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper. J. SWAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bellevue, Durham, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. D. McNEALE, Trinity.—W. H. LA WALK, Edinburgh, merchant.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, the leaf not covered with colour. Strong, rich, full-flavoured tea, "always good alike," is thus obtained, as importing it not covered with powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. "The Lancet," p. 318, states of Horniman's tea:—"The Green, not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the Black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good tea is thus secured. Prices 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb. Fursell, 80, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street, and 366, Oxford-street; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's church-yard; Dodson, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by HORNIMAN'S Agents throughout the Kingdom.

NEW ART-UNION (Limited to 5000

Subscribers).—For a Subscription of one Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest; each of the seven given for the guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by other Art-Union for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 43 1/2s. 6d. for the set of seven, and as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. 6d., or more.

Specimens may be seen, and prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

DAY AND SON, Lithographers to the Queen,

execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, artistic or commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.—Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES,

by FREDERICK CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily by Messrs. DAY AND SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

BENZINE COLLAS cleans and removes grease

from Gloves, &c.—"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Oct., 1858. The Benzine Collas has been used here in the removal of lamp-oil, grease, &c., from carpets, silks, &c., and given great satisfaction, as it leaves no stain."

"R. CRISP, Master of the Royal Apartments." The Benzine also destroys fleas and ticks in dogs, sheep, &c., and is a cure for itch and mange. In bottles of all chemists and perfumers.—Dépôt, 114, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The Cheapest and Largest Stock in the Kingdom. Orders over 50s. CARRIAGE PAID TO THE COUNTRY. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

Super Cream Note, 2s. per ream. Super Thick Cream Lead Envelope, 10s. 6d. per 1000. Extra Paper, 2s. 6d. per 1000. Large Buff Office ditto, 6000 for 4s. 6d. per 1000. American Buff ditto, 2s. 6d. per 1000. Foolscap Paper, 6s. 6d. per 1000.

Stationery can be advertised at any price; but quality is the test of cheapness. P. and C. invite a trial and comparison. Copy Address: PARTRIDGE and CO., Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery Lane, and 192, Fleet Street, E.C. Trade Supplied. Established 30 Years.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN is the original preparation of Indian Corn that was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park, and received a gold medal at New York State Fair, 1851. This is the most wholesome article ever offered for puddings, custards, blanc mange, &c. As food for infants it is well known to be universally used. Not one of the numerous imitations give any idea of the great delicacy of the celebrated Oswego.

RICH SILK DRESSES at 25s. 9d. the Full

Dress.—FERRIS ROBINSON respectfully requests his customers and Ladies in general to write for a copy of the above book, which are all warranted wide width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection. Patterns post-free. Address FERRIS ROBINSON, Silk Mercer, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford Street.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."—Lancet.

PATENT CORN FLOUR.—BROWN AND

POLSON'S.—The most wholesome part of Indian Corn, preferred to the best Arrowroot; a light agreeable Diet for daily use in Puddings, Blancmange, Cakes, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. Sold by grocers, chemists, &c., in 16 oz. packets.

Paisley; and 23, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.

SIXTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

HAVE PROVED BEYOND QUESTION THAT ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL POSSESSES EXTRAORDINARY PROPERTIES FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH AND IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR.

The Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

—BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET keeps any time fresh as the blossom, and in any climate. Be careful to see on each bottle, "H. Breidenbach, 157a, New Bond-street." Price 2s. 6d.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN

ENGLAND are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London. Good strong useful Congou Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. Rich Souchong Teas, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Tea and Coffee, to the value of 40s., sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England. A Price Current free.

BEST CHEAP ILLUSTRATED ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In crown 8vo, price 5s. cloth extra.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. BY DANIEL DE FOE.

With 300 Illustrations by GRANDVILLE, beautifully printed. London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon street.

AN APPROPRIATE WEDDING PRESENT.

In square 16mo, price 7s. 6d., elegantly bound.

THE MARRIAGE SERVICE. Printed in Gold,

on a Tinted Card-board, and Illustrated with Emblematical Designs on every page. By W. H. WALTON. London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon street.

COUNTRY BOOKS, WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Price 3s. 6d. each, cloth; or with gilt edges, 4s.

1. OUR WOODLANDS, HEATHS, AND

HEDGES. By W. S. COLEMAN. Illustrated by the Author.

2. WOODS (REV. J. G.) COMMON COUNTRY OBJECTS. Illustrated by COLEMAN.

3. WOODS (REV. J. G.) COMMON SEASHORE OBJECTS. Illustrated by SOWERBY.

4. THOMSON'S (SPENCER) WILD FLOWERS: How to See and Gather them. Illustrated by NOEL HENNESSY.

Cheap Editions are published of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with the plates plain, in boards, price 1s. 1/2, 2s. 1/2, and 3s. 1/2.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon street.

STANFORD'S SERIES OF POCKET GUIDE-

BOOKS.

"We have much pleasure in recommending these books, and consider that they do credit, on the whole, to both authors and publishers."—Press.

"Neat little Guide Books, well printed, and so well written as to be good reading, apart from travel, while they are at the same time furnished with maps, itineraries, and practical information for travellers."—Examiner.

PARIS.

A New and Revised Edition, containing instructions on Routes, Hotels, Restaurateurs, Public Conveyances, Police Regulations, Tables of French Money and Measures, a short History of Paris, its Government, Public Buildings, Ecclesiastical Edifices, Curiosities, Places of Public Amusement, Environs of Paris, &c., &c.; with Plans of Paris, its Environs, and a Frontispiece, Price 3s. 6d.

"This is better than Galliani's well-known Guide, because it is handier and cheaper, without sacrificing anything that can be of use to the traveller."—Spectator.

"A workmanlike affair."—Spectator.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

A NEW GUIDE TO JERSEY, GUERNSEY, SARK, HERM, JETHOU, and ALDERNEY, with Notes on their History, Geography, Climate, Agriculture, Laws, &c., by F. F. DALLY, Esq., of Guernsey. With a General Map. Price 3s. 6d.

"This is the best guide we have seen."—Spectator.

"A good guide for visitors."—Guernsey Comet.

CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

A GUIDE TO THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, with their History, Architecture, and Traditions, Notices of their eminent Ecclesiastics, and the Monuments of their illustrious Dead; and Short Notes of the objects of Interest in each Cathedral City. By Rev. MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A. Price 2s. 6d.

"A cheap and portable cathedral guide; terse, clear, and faithful; based on good and recent authorities."—Athenaeum.

"A comprehensive and handy little manual, and one which was much wanted."—English Churchman.

"Singularity free from errors."—Guardian.

Preparing for Publication, uniform with the above,

THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND, from the Reculvers to the Land's End, including all the information desirable for Visitors and Tourists, as well as for Railway and other Short Excursions. By the Rev. M. WALCOTT, M.A.

The book will be sold in Four Parts, viz.—1. The Coast of Kent; 2. Sussex; 3. Hants and Dorset; 4. Devon and Cornwall.

Stanford's Catalogue of Books and Maps for Tourists may be had on application, or per Post for One Stamp.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Eleventh thousand, price 2s. 6d., Cloth, Free by Post.

INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE AND LEARN: A Guide

for all who wish to Speak and Write Correctly. "Live and Learn" is an excellent book. We look upon it as really indispensable. We advise our readers to imitate our example—procure the book, and sell it not at any price."—Educational Gazette.

READ AND REPEAT.—Complete, 2s. 6d., Cloth, Free by Post.

THE NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL READER'S

POCKET COMPANION: being a familiar explanation of nearly 4,000 classical and foreign words, phrases, and quotations. By the Author of "Live and Learn." Tenth Thousand.

THE PUBLIC SPEAKER'S VADE MECUM.

ELOCUTION: ITS PRINCIPLES REDUCED

TO PRACTICE. Every one who aspires to address a public assembly ought to possess this valuable book. Price 6d., by Post, 7d.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—Price 4d., by Post, 7d.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

No lady correspondent, no public speaker, no teacher of youth, or man of business, should neglect procuring this indispensable help to felicitous writing and speaking.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—Price 6d.; or by Post, 7d.

MISTAKES OF DAILY OCCURRENCE

Speaking, Writing, and Pronunciation CORRECTED. Old and young, educated and uneducated, may consult this small work with advantage. Selling by thousands.

London: J. F. SHAW, 48, Paternoster Row, E.C.

CLARKE'S GUIDES TO LONDON ARE THE BEST.

LONDON: WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO

SEE IT. A Handbook Guide for Visitors. 18mo, cloth, 1s.; with Map, 1s. 6d.; post-free, Two Stamps.

CLARKE'S RAILWAY EXCURSION GUIDE for AUGUST.

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d., with a Map of the Environs.

London: H. G. CLARKE and CO., 252, Strand, W.C.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Price 2d., free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages.

THE NATURAL REGENERATION OF THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, practically illustrating the Effectual Cure, without Medicine, of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation, Liver Complaint, Headaches, Nervousness, Biliaryness, General Debility, Diabetes, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Dependence, Spleen, &c., by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means, adapted to the general reader. London: MANN, NEPHEWS, Booksellers, 39, Cornhill.

Just published, Fourteenth Edition, 8vo, bound, price 16s., post free,

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

By J. LAURENCE, M.D. Devoid of all technicality. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this work, price 50s.

An EPIPHONE of the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this work, price 3s. 6d. Free on receipt of Postage Order.

LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 9, Vere St., Oxford St.

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.—The Public

may now procure, through any Bookseller or Newsagent, Vol. VIII. of this highly interesting and popular publication, containing Cuts of the War in Italy, from its commencement to the Battle of Solferino, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth and gilt, uniform with the preceding vols. Price 8s. 6d.

Office, 2, Catherine street, Strand, London, W.C.

RAFFAELLE DRAWINGS belonging to the

University of Oxford, with Photographs of Raffaello Cartoons and other Drawings, will be exhibited at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM during the month of August.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,

How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, free, of P. and S. Baynes, City Furnace Warehouse, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the Kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our £15 Walnut or Rosewood Drawing-room Suites covered in Velvet.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES,

Complete, Best Quality, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, equal to low. Cut Glass, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Cut Decanters (Quart), 7s. 6d. per pair. Regimental messes supplied. 13d. gravings free by post. GARDNERS', by appointment to her Majesty (established 107 years), makers of the Patent Enamel great Clock Dials at the Houses of Parliament, 63 and 433, Strand.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Persons

of any age, however bad their Writing may be, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping, as practised in the Government, Bank, and Mercantile Offices. Shorthand, &c. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. SMART, at the Institute, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street, corner of Swallow-street (removed from 6, Piccadilly).

MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA DINORAH,

or LE PARDON DE FLOERMEL, as performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, just published.

THE FAVOURITE AIRS from DINORAH, for the Pianoforte, by NORDMANN, in 3 books, 5s. each.

The same as Duets, in 3 books, 5s. each.

The SONGS from DINORAH, with Italian words in the original, and translated keys.

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS of DINORAH are also ready, by Archer, Brinsley Richards Talley, Kuhe, Strauss, Burgmüller, and Oury.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

NELLY GRAY, the new song of the Christy's

minstrels, composed expressly for them by Mr. W. BALFE, written by J. OXFORD. Price 2s. 6d.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA, LES VESPRES

SICILIENNES, as performed at the Italian Opera, Drury Lane. The airs arranged for the pianoforte by NORDMANN; in 3 books, 5s. each. The same as duets, 6s. each.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

JOSEPH ARCHER'S DINORAH (Illustration),

4s. ARCHER'S VESPERS SICILIENNES, transcription, 4s. The two pieces of this favourite Composition.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' AIR DE L'OMBRE

from DINORAH, 3s., also the BOLLER from LES VESPERS SICILIENNES, by the same Composer, for 3s. Both published this day by BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

Just Published,

OH! SPEAK A GOOD WORD, OR SAY

NOTHING AT ALL.—New Song, by L. W. LEWIS (price 2s. 6d.), the composer of the celebrated "Wild Rose," Polka brilliant, price 3s., and the beautiful ballad, "The Sailor's Dream," price 2s. 6d.

London: METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough street.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.—

Subscribers and purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, at 3s. 6d. per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—

For AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue giving highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Established 45 years.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER

PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of Cutlery and Electro-silver Plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufacturers' Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Electro-silver Spoons and Forks. Ivory Table knives, full size, Balance Handles, which cannot possibly come loose.

Table-spoons 36s. 0d. Table-knives 25s. 0d. Table-forks 30s. 0d. Desert-spoons 27s. 0d. Desert-forks 27s. 0d. Teaspoons 18s. 0d. Salver 14s. 0d. Mustard 6s. 0d. Egg 1s. 0d. Extra 1s. 0d.

Messrs. Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is constantly receiving additions of new designs, sent per Post on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge; Manufacturing, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE, packed in Mahogany Case, with three powers, Condenser, Pinners, and two Slides, will show the animalcule in water. Price 18s. 6d.—Just published, 2nd edition, an ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing the names of 1500 Microscopic Objects, post free for six stamps. Address, 7, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

BRONZED SCROLL FENDERS, 10s. each

Black Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 6s. Improved Coal Boxes, 4s. 6d. Bronze Fenders, 10s. to 30s. Coal Scoops, 2s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Bright Steel and Ormolu, 6s. Copper ditto, 23s. to 35s. Iron Fire-irons, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Dial Clocks, 28s. set of 6. Drawing-room Clock, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dining-room Clock, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Every article in Electro-plate, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c., at the lowest prices consistent with quality. Catalogues gratis. Orders per rail free. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London.

GLASS LUSTRES for Gas and Candles, Gas

Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, &c. Every article marked with plain figures. HULST and CO., 55, High Holborn. Pattern-book with price-list, price 12s.

SPECTACLES.—Sight and Hearing.—Deafness.

A newly invented instrument for extreme cases of deafness, called the SOUND MAGNIFIER, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Cone Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear sufficiently at church and at public assemblies. Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantages derived from their invention is that vision improved, preserved, and strengthened. Very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation, can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel, W.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and

Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.—61, Strand, W.C., and 34, Royal Exchange, E.C.

No connection with 33, Cockspur Street.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC

BRANDY.—This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in Bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail